```
=> b hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:21:38 ON 21 MAY 2003
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 21 May 2003  VOL 138 ISS 21
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 May 2003  (20030520/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


=> d que l36
L11           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TETRAM'.RISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN"/
                CN
L15           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(S)"LECITHIN"
L16           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(P)"LECITHIN"
L17           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(L)"LECITHIN"
L18           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L16 OR L17
L19           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND "OLEOYL"
L20           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND "GLYCERO"
L21           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND "SN"
L24        5366 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L25       17997 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  LECITHINS/CT
L33      125092 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  ANTIGENS/CT
L36          13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  (L24 OR L11) AND (L25 OR L21)
                AND L33


=> d que l38
L11           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN"/
                CN
L15           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(S)"LECITHIN"
L16           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(P)"LECITHIN"
L17           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(L)"LECITHIN"
L18           8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L16 OR L17
L19           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND "OLEOYL"
L20           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND "GLYCERO"
L21           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND "SN"
L22           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ETHANOL/CN
L23           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHOLESTEROL/CN
L24        5366 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L25       17997 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  LECITHINS/CT
L26      114986 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  ALCOHOLS/CT
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L35          704 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L24 OR L11) AND (L25 OR L21)

L37        95435 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHOLESTEROL+NT/CT
L38           11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L35 AND (L23 OR L37) AND (L26
                 OR L22)


=> d que l39
L11            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN"/
                 CN
L15            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(S)"LECITHIN"
L16            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(P)"LECITHIN"
L17            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "1-PALMITOYL"(L)"LECITHIN"
L18            8 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 OR L16 OR L17
L19            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND "OLEOYL"
L20            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND "GLYCERO"
L21            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND "SN"
L24         5366 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L25        17997 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  LECITHINS/CT
L27        42188 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  DIAGNOSIS/CT
L28          801 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  SYPHILIS/CT
L29          862 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM+NT/CT
L30         5200 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  FLOCCULATION/CT
L31         1397 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  AGGLUTINATION/CT
L32        42063 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  IMMUNOASSAY+NT/CT
L35          704 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  (L24 OR L11) AND (L25 OR L21)

L39            4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON   PLU=ON  L35 AND (L27 OR L32 OR L30 OR
                 L31) AND (L29 OR L28)


=> s l36 or l38 or l39
L89           23 L36 OR L38 OR L39

=> b medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:22:05 ON 21 MAY 2003

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 MAY 2003 (20030520/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

 On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2003 vocabulary.  See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html
 for a description on changes.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> d que l52
L40        48405 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIGENS/CT
L41         2446 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L42        23663 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES+NT/CT
L51          461 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42
L52            4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND L40


=> d que l56
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L40        48405 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIGENS/CT
L41         2446 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L42        23663 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES+NT/CT
L43       397511 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOLS+NT/CT
L44        45906 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ETHANOL/CT
L45      3717330 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DIAGNOSIS+NT/CT
L46       245869 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IMMUNOASSAY+NT/CT
L47        31540 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGGLUTINATION TESTS+NT/CT
L48          244 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLOCCULATION TESTS/CT
L49        10913 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SYPHILIS+NT/CT
L50         2047 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM/CT
L51          461 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42
L53        70383 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHOLESTEROL/CT
L56            0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND (L43 OR L44) AND L53
                 AND (L40 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50)


=> d que 159
L41         2446 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L42        23663 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES+NT/CT
L45      3717330 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DIAGNOSIS+NT/CT
L46       245869 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IMMUNOASSAY+NT/CT
L47        31540 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGGLUTINATION TESTS+NT/CT
L48          244 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLOCCULATION TESTS/CT
L49        10913 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SYPHILIS+NT/CT
L50         2047 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM/CT
L51          461 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42
L59           11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND L45 AND (L46 OR L47
                 OR L48) AND (L49 OR L50)


=> d que 165
L41         2446 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPINS/CT
L42        23663 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINES+NT/CT
L46       245869 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IMMUNOASSAY+NT/CT
L47        31540 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGGLUTINATION TESTS+NT/CT
L48          244 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLOCCULATION TESTS/CT
L49        10913 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SYPHILIS+NT/CT
L50         2047 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM/CT
L51          461 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L41 AND L42
L61           19 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L51 AND (L49 OR L50)(L)(DI OR
                 DIAGNOSIS)
L65            6 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L61 AND ((L46 OR L47 OR L48)
                 OR ASSAY? OR DETECT?(3A)SYPHILIS)


=> s l52 or l59 or l65
L90           18 L52 OR L59 OR L65

=> b embase
FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:22:41 ON 21 MAY 2003
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 FILE COVERS 1974 TO 19 May 2003 (20030519/ED)

 EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> d que l79
L67       23748 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ANTIGEN/CT
L68        1740 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPIN/CT
L69       14581 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE/CT
L78         387 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L69
L79           3 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 AND L67


=> d que l80
L68        1740 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPIN/CT
L69       14581 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE/CT
L70       76569 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ALCOHOL/CT
L71       50722 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CHOLESTEROL/CT
L78         387 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L69
L80           1 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 AND L70 AND L71


=> d que l81
L68        1740 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPIN/CT
L69       14581 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE/CT
L72     1598848 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DIAGNOSIS/CT
L73      130154 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  IMMUNOASSAY+NT/CT
L74        1748 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AGGLUTINATION TEST/CT
L75        2020 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FLOCCULATION/CT
L76        6703 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SYPHILIS/CT
L77        1952 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM/CT
L78         387 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L69
L81           4 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 AND (L72 OR L73 OR L74 OR
                L75) AND (L76 OR L77)


=> d que l82
L68        1740 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CARDIOLIPIN/CT
L69       14581 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE/CT
L76        6703 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  SYPHILIS/CT
L77        1952 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  TREPONEMA PALLIDUM/CT
L78         387 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L68 AND L69
L82           2 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L78 AND (L76 OR L77)(L)(DI OR
                DIAGNOSIS)


=> s l79 or l80 or l81 or l82
L91           7 L79 OR L80 OR L81 OR L82

=> b wpix drugu
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FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 10:23:20 ON 21 MAY 2003
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=> d que l86
L84         248 SEA CARDIOLIPIN AND (LECITHIN OR PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE)
L86           3 SEA L84 AND (ALCOHOL OR ETHANOL) AND CHOLESTEROL AND (DIAGNOSIS
```

OR IMMUNOASSAY OR ASSAY? OR AGGLUTINAT? OR FLOCCULAT? OR SYPHILIS OR TREPONEMA?)

```
=> d que l87
L84          248 SEA CARDIOLIPIN AND (LECITHIN OR PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE)
L87            5 SEA L84 AND (DIAGNOSIS OR IMMUNOASSAY OR ASSAY? OR AGGLUTINAT?
                 OR FLOCCULAT?) AND (SYPHILIS OR TREPONEMA?)


=> s l86 or l87
L92            6 L86 OR L87

=> dup rem l90 l89 l91 l92
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:23:57 ON 21 MAY 2003

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:23:57 ON 21 MAY 2003
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FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 10:23:57 ON 21 MAY 2003
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L90
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L89
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L91
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L92
L93           49 DUP REM L90 L89 L91 L92 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib ab hitind l93 1-49

L93  ANSWER 1 OF 49  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:314746  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:330564
TITLE:                    Lipid-protein-sugar microparticles for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S):              Kohane, Daniel S.; Lipp, Michael M.; Langer, Robert S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 84 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ----------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2002032398     A2    20020425      WO 2001-US32378  20011016
     WO 2002032398     A3    20030109
          W:  CA, JP
          RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
              PT, SE, TR
```

US 2002150621 A1 20021017 US 2001-981020 20011016
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-240636P P 20001016

AB Lipid-protein-sugar microparticles (LPSPs) are provided as a vehicle for drug delivery. Any therapeutic, diagnostic, or prophylactic agent may be encapsulated in a lipid-protein-sugar matrix to form microparticles. Preferably the diam. of the LPSP ranges from 50 to 10 .mu.m. The particles may be prepd. by using any known lipid (e.g., DPPC), protein (e.g., albumin), or sugar (e.g., lactose). Methods of prepg. and administering the particles are also provided. Methods of providing a nerve block are also provided by administering LPSPs with a local anesthetic (e.g., bupivacaine) within the vicinity of a nerve. Title microparticles (DPPC-albumin-lactose) were prepd. contg. bupivacaine. The drug release from the particles was complete within 24 h.

IC ICM A61K009-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
Amides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; lipid-protein-sugar microparticles for drug delivery)

IT Albumins, biological studies
Antibodies
Antigens
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Cardiolipins
Cerebrosides
Enzymes, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycerides, biological studies
Glycerophospholipids
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Lecithins
Lipids, biological studies
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Proteins
Sialic acids
Sphingomyelins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lipid-protein-sugar microparticles for drug delivery)

IT 50-99-7, Glucose, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies **57-88-5D**, Cholesterol, esters 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 59-46-1, Procaine 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 124-22-1, Dodecylamine 124-30-1, Stearylamine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 143-27-1, Hexadecylamine 512-69-6, Raffinose 1190-63-2, Hexadecyl stearate 1323-38-2, Glyceryl ricinoleate

2197-63-9, Dicetyl phosphate 2462-63-7, DOPE 2644-64-6, DPPC 2763-96-4, Muscimol 4537-77-3, DPPG 9001-37-0, Glucose oxidase 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9002-92-0, Polyethylene glycol lauryl ether 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-54-0D, Dextran, derivs. 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-67-5, Methyl Cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 23964-58-1, Articaine 24730-31-2, Surfactin 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, phosphatidylethanolamine conjugates 26266-58-0, Span 85 36653-82-4, Hexadecanol 64044-51-5, Lactose monohydrate 68737-67-7, DOPC 104162-48-3, DOTMA 106392-12-5, Poloxamer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lipid-protein-sugar microparticles for drug delivery)

L93 ANSWER 2 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:314744 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:330527
TITLE: Lipid-protein-sugar particles for delivery of nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Kohane, Daniel S.; Anderson, Daniel G.; Langer, Robert S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002032396	A2	20020425	WO 2001-US32210	20011016
WO 2002032396	A3	20030206		
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
US 2002150626	A1	20021017	US 2001-981460	20011016

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-240698P P 20001016

AB Lipid-protein-sugar particles (LPSPs) are provided as a vehicle for the delivery of nucleic acids. Any polynucleotide (e.g., DNA, RNA) may be encapsulated in a lipid-protein-sugar matrix to form microparticles. Preferably the diam. of the LPSP ranges from 50 nm to 10 .mu.m. The particles may be prepd. using any known lipid (e.g., DPPC), protein (e.g., albumin), or sugar (e.g., lactose). Methods of prepg. the particles and administering the particles for gene therapy are also provided. Preferably the methods of prepg. the LPSPs do not significantly damage the polynucleotide to be delivered.

IC ICM A61K009-00

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 15

IT **Antigens**
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(bacterial; lipid-protein-sugar particles for delivery of nucleic acids)

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
Amides, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fatty; lipid-protein-sugar particles for delivery of nucleic acids)

IT Albumins, biological studies
Antibodies
Carbohydrates, biological studies
Cardiolipins
Cardiolipins
Cerebrosides
DNA
Diglycerides
Enzymes, biological studies
Fatty acids, biological studies
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Lecithins
Lipids, biological studies
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polynucleotides
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Proteins
RNA
Sialic acids
Sphingomyelins
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(lipid-protein-sugar particles for delivery of nucleic acids)

IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies **57-88-5D**, Cholesterol, esters 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose 69-65-8, Mannitol 69-79-4, Maltose 110-15-6D, Succinic acid, glycerides 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 124-22-1, Dodecylamine 124-30-1, Stearylamine 143-27-1, Hexadecylamine 475-31-0 512-69-6, Raffinose 629-70-9, Palmityl Acetate 1190-63-2, Hexadecyl stearate 2197-63-9, Dicetylphosphate 2462-63-7, Dope 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol 9000-11-7, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9001-37-0, Glucose oxidase 9002-92-0 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 24730-31-2, Surfactin 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26266-58-0, Span 85 51260-59-4, Hexadecanol 58561-47-0 68737-67-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine 104162-48-3, Dotma

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(lipid-protein-sugar particles for delivery of nucleic acids)

L93 ANSWER 3 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:928122 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:12504
TITLE: Method for assaying biomolecules and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liquid, and dry chemistry techniques
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Jack V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 46 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002182600	A1	20021205	US 2001-829563	20010411

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-829563 20010411

AB The present invention is a method for the use of particles made up of nucleotides or fragments of base groups of DNA and RNA mols. herein referred to as synthetic nucleounits which can be used as recognition mols. with specificity and sensitivity significantly greater than that of antibodies which are used in clin. diagnostics, biotechnol., and research. The method for detecting an analyte using nucleounits targeted to the analyte comprises (1) identifying a nucleounit from a mixt. of synthetic random sequences of nucleounit libraries, (2) conjugating the nucleounit to an indicator for the analyte, and (3) detecting the analyte using the nucleounit-indicator conjugate in a buffer. Step 1 is carried out by (a) contacting the analyte with the mixt. of synthetic random sequences of nucleounit libraries such that some nucleounits bind the analyte, (b) removing the unbound nucleounits by partitioning, and (c) amplifying the remaining nucleounits by PCR to obtain an enriched soln. of nucleounits with high affinity for the analyte. Thus, a method and lateral flow test strip for detection of cytomegalovirus (CMV) presence in a biol. sample such as serum or urine is described. The strip is prepd. with three solns., one contg. anti-CMV antibodies, one contg. "nucleounit to CMV antibody conjugated to red microparticles" and "red microparticles", and another contg. "nucleounit to colored particles". The "nucleounit" may be an oligonucleotide aptamer specific for anti-CMV antibodies.

IC ICM C12Q001-68
NCL 435006000
CC 9-16 (Biochemical Methods)
IT **Antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(EBNA (Epstein-Barr virus-assocd. nuclear antigen), IgG binding to; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)
IT **Antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(Epstein-Barr early; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT **Antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(VCA (viral capsid antigen), IgG and IgM binding to Epstein-Barr; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(antibodies binding to; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT **Antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(cancer antigen 125; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT **Antigens**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(extractable nuclear; method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT Albumins, analysis
Alcohols, analysis
Antibodies
Apolipoproteins
Bile acids
Cannabinoids
Carotenes, analysis
Catecholamines, analysis
Estrogens
Fatty acids, analysis
Ferritins
Fibrinogens
Gastric acid
Glycerides, analysis
Gonadotropins
Haptoglobin
Hemoglobins
Hemoglobins, methemoglobins
Hemopexins
Immunoglobulins
Ketone bodies
Lecithins
Lipoproteins
Melanins
Mucopolysaccharides, analysis
Myelin basic protein
Myoglobins
Opioids
Pentoses
Phenols, analysis
Phospholipids, analysis
Prostaglandins
Prostate-specific antigen

Rheumatoid factors
Thyroglobulin
Transcortins
Transferrins
Transthyretin
Vitamins
.alpha.1-Acid glycoprotein
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, analysis 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, analysis 50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7, Cortisol 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, analysis 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, analysis 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, analysis 50-56-6, Oxytocin, analysis 50-67-9, Serotonin, analysis 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, analysis 50-99-7, Glucose, analysis 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-35-4, Hydroxyproline 51-48-9, Thyroxine, analysis 52-39-1, Aldosterone 52-90-4, Cysteine, analysis 53-02-1, Tetrahydrocortisol 53-16-7, Estrone, analysis 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 54-16-0, 5-Hydroxyindoleacetic acid, analysis 54-36-4, Metyrapone 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-10-7, Vanillylmandelic acid 56-40-6, Glycine, analysis 56-41-7, Alanine, analysis 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-73-5, Glucose-6-phosphate 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 56-81-5, Glycerol, analysis 56-85-9, Glutamine, analysis 56-89-3, Cystine, analysis 57-00-1, Creatine 57-12-5, Cyanide, analysis 57-13-6, Urea, analysis 57-27-2, Morphine, analysis 57-41-0, Diphenylhydantoin 57-42-1, Meperidine 57-43-2, Amobarbital 57-48-7, Fructose, analysis 57-50-1, Sucrose, analysis 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-83-0, Progesterone, analysis **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, analysis 58-08-2, Caffeine, analysis 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-55-9, Theophylline, analysis 58-86-6, Xylose, analysis 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-23-4, Galactose, analysis 59-30-3, analysis 59-67-6, Niacin, analysis 60-18-4, Tyrosine, analysis 60-27-5, Creatinine 60-92-4, Cyclic AMP 61-90-5, Leucine, analysis 62-44-2, Phenacetin 63-05-8, Androstenedione 63-42-3, Lactose 63-68-3, Methionine, analysis 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, analysis **64-17-5**, Ethanol, analysis 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-85-7, 11-Deoxycorticosterone 67-56-1, Methanol, analysis 68-60-0, Tetrahydrodeoxycortisol 68-96-2, 17-Hydroxyprogesterone 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs. 69-93-2, Uric acid, analysis 70-18-8, Glutathione, analysis 72-18-4, Valine, analysis 72-44-6, Methaqualone 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 73-32-5, Isoleucine, analysis 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-73-3, Secobarbital 76-74-4, Pentobarbital 76-75-5, Thiopental 76-99-3, Methadone 77-10-1, Phencyclidine 77-21-4, Glutethimide 77-41-8, Methsuximide 77-67-8, Ethosuximide 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, analysis 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 81-25-4, Cholic acid 82-58-6, Lysergic acid 83-44-3, Deoxycholic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, analysis 86-34-0, Phensuximide 87-86-5, Pentachlorophenol 97-31-4, Normetanephrine 99-66-1, Valproic acid 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 107-21-1, Ethylene glycol, analysis 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol 123-63-7, Paraldehyde 125-33-7, Primidone 125-64-4, Methyprylon 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, analysis 137-58-6, Lidocaine 143-74-8, Phenolsulfonphthalein 145-13-1, Pregnenolone 152-58-9, 11-Deoxycortisol 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 300-62-9, Amphetamine 302-04-5, Thiocyanate, analysis 302-17-0,

Chloral hydrate 306-08-1, Homovanillic acid 359-83-1, Pentazocine 438-60-8, Protriptyline 439-14-5, Diazepam 451-13-8, Homogentisic acid 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 469-62-5, Propoxyphene 487-90-1, Porphobilinogen 521-18-6, Dihydrotestosterone 525-66-6, Propranolol 537-46-2, Methamphetamine 553-12-8, Protoporphyrin 555-30-6, Methyldopa 591-81-1, .gamma.-Hydroxybutyric acid 604-75-1, Oxazepam 635-65-4, Bilirubin, analysis 651-48-9, Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate 846-49-1, Lorazepam 1098-45-9, Pregnanetriol 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1330-20-7, Xylene, analysis 1393-25-5, Secretin 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1668-19-5, Doxepin 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4429-04-3, Fructosamine 4685-14-7, Paraquat 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 5001-33-2, Metanephrine 5817-39-0, Reverse triiodothyronine 6027-13-0, Homocysteine 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 7439-89-6, Iron, analysis 7439-92-1, Lead, analysis 7439-93-2, Lithium, analysis 7439-95-4, Magnesium, analysis 7439-97-6, Mercury, analysis 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, analysis 7440-02-0, Nickel, analysis 7440-28-0, Thallium, analysis 7440-47-3, Chromium, analysis 7440-57-5, Gold, analysis 7440-66-6, Zinc, analysis 7440-70-2, Calcium, analysis 7782-49-2, Selenium, analysis 7783-06-4, Hydrogen sulfide, analysis 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 9000-86-6, Alanine aminotransferase 9000-92-4, Amylase 9000-94-6, Antithrombin 9001-08-5, Pseudocholinesterase 9001-10-9, Pepsinogen 9001-15-4, Creatine kinase 9001-58-5, Isocitrate dehydrogenase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-63-2, Lysozyme 9001-77-8, Acid phosphatase 9001-80-3, Phosphofructokinase 9001-91-6, Plasminogen 9002-60-2, Adrenocorticotropic hormone, analysis 9002-61-3, Chorionic gonadotropin 9002-64-6, Parathyroid hormone 9002-68-0, Follicle stimulating hormone 9002-71-5, Thyroid stimulating hormone 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 9002-76-0, Gastrin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, analysis 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, analysis 9014-48-6, Transketolase 9015-94-5, Renin, analysis 9024-52-6, Aldolase 9035-54-5, Placental lactogen 9035-68-1, Proinsulin 9035-81-8, Antitrypsin 11000-17-2, Antidiuretic hormone 11016-39-0, Properdin 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs. 14797-65-0, Nitrite, analysis 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 20830-75-5, Digoxin 23887-31-2, Clorazepate 24305-27-9, Thyrotropin-releasing hormone 24959-67-9, Bromide, analysis 26316-36-9, Uroporphyrin 26445-07-8, Pregnanediol 27121-71-7, Coproporphyrin 29679-58-1, Fenoprofen 32795-44-1, n-Acetylprocainamide 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 37221-79-7, Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide 37517-28-5, Amikacin 39335-01-8, Macroamylase 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 54143-55-4, Flecainide 56391-56-1, Netilmicin 59112-80-0, c-Peptide 59763-91-6, Pancreatic polypeptide 59865-13-3, Cyclosporine 67763-96-6, Somatomedin c 69776-17-6 85876-02-4, Glutamyltransferase 152923-57-4, Lutropin

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for assaying biomols. and other constituents using indicator conjugates with synthetic nucleounits in lateral flow, liq., and dry chem. techniques)

L93 ANSWER 4 OF 49 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-220563 [28] WPIX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-169310
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-067415
TITLE: Antiphospholipid antibody measuring reagent useful for counting **immunoassay** comprises lipid antigen sensitized on support by applying anti-stock solution

containing **phosphatidylcholine, cholesterol** and **cardiolipin.**
DERWENT CLASS: A14 A96 B04 J04 S03
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (TOAI-N) TOA IYO DENSHI KK
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 2001242171	A	20010907	(200228)*		6

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2001242171	A	JP 2000-54904	20000229

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2000-54904 20000229
AB JP2001242171 A UPAB: 20020502
NOVELTY - An antiphospholipid antibody measuring reagent comprises a lipid antigen sensitized on a support by applying 30-95 mg of an anti-stock solution per g of support. The anti-stock solution contains 2-15 times of **phosphatidylcholine,** 0-6 times of **cholesterol** and **cardiolipin.** The support is blocked by polyvinyl **alcohol**
.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) manufacturing method of the antiphospholipid antibody measuring reagent; and

(b) antiphospholipid antibody measuring method.

USE - For counting **immunoassay.**

ADVANTAGE - The antiphospholipid antibody measuring reagent correlates well with the conventional method such as RPR. A highly sensitive measurement is obtained by the reagent and the measurement can be automated.
Dwg.0/1

L93 ANSWER 5 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002113011 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21835408 PubMed ID: 11846719
TITLE: Low HIV-seroprevalence in pregnant women in a rural area in Tanzania.
AUTHOR: Hinderaker S G; Kruger C; Olsen B E; Naman N; Bergsjo P; Olsen O H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Haydom Lutheran Hospital, Tanzania..
sven.hinderaker@cih.uib.no
SOURCE: ACTA OBSTETRICIA ET GYNECOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA, (2001 Dec) 80 (12) 1152-3.
Journal code: 0370343. ISSN: 0001-6349.
PUB. COUNTRY: Denmark
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020216
Last Updated on STN: 20020313

Entered Medline: 20020312
CT Check Tags: Female; Human
Cardiolipins: BL, blood
Cholesterol: BL, blood
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
*HIV: IP, isolation & purification
*HIV Antibodies: BL, blood
HIV Infections: BL, blood
*HIV Infections: EP, epidemiology
Phosphatidylcholines: BL, blood
Pregnancy
Pregnancy Complications, Infectious: BL, blood
*Pregnancy Complications, Infectious: EP, epidemiology
*Pregnancy Complications, Infectious: VI, virology
Rural Population
Seroepidemiologic Studies
Syphilis: BL, blood
Syphilis: EP, epidemiology
Syphilis Serodiagnosis
Tanzania: EP, epidemiology
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (HIV Antibodies); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 6 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001312322 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21279221 PubMed ID: 11384701
TITLE: Fetal syphilis: clinical and laboratory characteristics.
AUTHOR: Hollier L M; Harstad T W; Sanchez P J; Twickler D M; Wendel G D Jr
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas, USA.. lisa.m.hollier@uth.tmc.edu
SOURCE: OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, (2001 Jun) 97 (6) 947-53. Journal code: 0401101. ISSN: 0029-7844.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010625
Last Updated on STN: 20010625
Entered Medline: 20010621
AB OBJECTIVE: To examine the pathophysiology of fetal syphilis and correlate hematologic, immunologic, and sonographic findings. METHODS: Twenty-four women with untreated syphilis during pregnancy were prospectively identified. Sonography with amniocentesis and percutaneous umbilical blood sampling were performed. Darkfield examination, rabbit infectivity testing, and polymerase chain reaction for detection of Treponema pallidum were performed on amniotic fluid. Hematologic and chemical testing of fetal blood was performed using standard techniques. Fetal antitreponemal IgM was detected by Western blot **assay**. Maternal syphilis was treated with 2.4 to 4.8 million units of benzathine penicillin G intramuscularly. Neonatal outcomes and signs of congenital syphilis were recorded. RESULTS: Six women had primary, 12 had secondary, and six had early latent syphilis. Sixty-six percent of fetuses (95% confidence

interval [CI] 47%, 82%) had either congenital **syphilis** or **detection** of Treponema pallidum in amniotic fluid. Sixty-six percent had hepatomegaly, including three fetuses (12.5%, 95% CI 4%, 31%) with ascites. Fetal antitreponemal IgM was detected in three cases. Abnormal liver transaminases were found in 88% (CI 69%, 96%), anemia in 26% (CI 13%, 47%), and thrombocytopenia in 35% (CI 19%, 55%). Maternal treatment was successful in 83% (CI 64%, 93%). Risk of treatment failure was significantly increased when hepatomegaly and ascites were present (P =.01). CONCLUSION: Findings with fetal syphilis are similar to those of neonatal syphilis. We hypothesize that fetal transaminase elevation occurs early in the course of infection; hematologic abnormalities and hydrops occur later. Severity of disease may be associated with risk of treatment failure.

CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Adult
Amniocentesis: MT, methods
Cardiolipins: AN, analysis
Cholesterol: AN, analysis
Confidence Intervals
*Disease Transmission, Vertical
Fetal Blood: MI, microbiology
*Fetal Diseases: DI, diagnosis
Follow-Up Studies
Incidence
Infant, Newborn
Injections, Intramuscular
Odds Ratio
Penicillin G: AD, administration & dosage
Phosphatidylcholines: AN, analysis
Pregnancy
*Prenatal Diagnosis: MT, methods
Prospective Studies
Risk Factors
***Syphilis: DI, diagnosis**
Syphilis: DT, drug therapy
*Syphilis: TM, transmission
***Syphilis, Congenital: DI, diagnosis**
Syphilis, Congenital: EP, epidemiology
Ultrasonography, Prenatal

RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); 61-33-6 (Penicillin G)
CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 7 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001411803 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21354143 PubMed ID: 11460026
TITLE: Congenital syphilis and fluorescent treponemal antibody test reactivity after the age of 1 year.
AUTHOR: Rawstron S A; Mehta S; Marcellino L; Rempel J; Chery F; Bromberg K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Medical Center of Brooklyn, Kings County Hospital Center and SUNY Downstate, Brooklyn, New York 11203-2098, USA.
SOURCE: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES, (2001 Jul) 28 (7) 412-6. Journal code: 7705941. ISSN: 0148-5717.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(VALIDATION STUDIES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010903
Last Updated on STN: 20010903
Entered Medline: 20010830

AB BACKGROUND: Many believe that a persistently reactive fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption (FTA-ABS) is manifested with congenital syphilis after the age of 1 year, that it is useful in the retrospective diagnosis of children with congenital syphilis, and that it can be used to confirm other treponemal tests. GOAL: To determine whether a reactive FTA-ABS after the age of 12 months is indicative of congenital syphilis. STUDY DESIGN: Prospective outpatient follow-up evaluation until at least the age of 12 months was conducted for 194 babies born to mothers with reactive syphilis serology at delivery, and for two additional children with congenital syphilis diagnosed when they were younger than 1 year (total, 196 children). RESULTS: In the study group, 54 children had reactive FTA-ABS (reactors) until the age of at least 12 months or more, and 142 children had nonreactive FTA-ABS (nonreactors) at the age of 12 months or more. Of the 54 reactors, 17 (31%) had evidence of congenital syphilis at birth, whereas evidence of congenital syphilis was seen in 14 of the 142 (10%) nonreactors (P = 0.0002). At 15 months, nonreactive FTA-ABS developed in six reactors, and eventually in 15 of 44 reactors (34%) tested. CONCLUSIONS: A reactive FTA-ABS may be seen at 12 months in children with and without evidence of congenital syphilis at birth. Not all children with congenital syphilis will manifest reactive FTA-ABS at 12 months, and FTA-ABS reactivity wanes with time.

CT Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Age Factors
Blotting, Western
Cardiolipins: CF, cerebrospinal fluid
Cholesterol: CF, cerebrospinal fluid
Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Direct
***Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody-Absorption Test: ST, standards**
Follow-Up Studies
Hepatomegaly
Infant
Phosphatidylcholines: CF, cerebrospinal fluid
Sensitivity and Specificity
Splenomegaly
Syphilis, Congenital: BL, blood
Syphilis, Congenital: CF, cerebrospinal fluid
***Syphilis, Congenital: DI, diagnosis**
Syphilis, Congenital: IM, immunology
Time Factors
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 8 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001683747 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21586798 PubMed ID: 11729394
TITLE: [The role of yaws in the serologic screening of treponematoses in blood donors in Martinique].
La place du pian dans le depistage serologique des treponematoses chez les donneurs de sang de la Martinique.
AUTHOR: Maier H; Cesaire R; Bera O; Kerob-Bauchet B; Ould Amar A K;

Desbois N; Follea G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Etablissement francais du sang, hopital Pierre-Zobda Quitman, BP 666, 97261, Fort-de-France, Martinique.
SOURCE: TRANSFUSION CLINIQUE ET BIOLOGIQUE, (2001 Oct) 8 (5) 403-9.
Journal code: 9423846. ISSN: 1246-7820.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011204
Last Updated on STN: 20020125
Entered Medline: 20020114

AB Using TPHA instead of VDRL for syphilis blood-screening since 1995 showed an important increase of positive blood donors in Martinique. Yaws, another treponema disease, has been present on the island until 1975-1980. Usual tests are unable to identify which type--venereal or non venereal--of treponema is involved. Our study, carried out from January 1995 to May 1999, compares actual serological and epidemiological characteristics of TPHA reactive donors to former studies. In our results, the frequency of reactive TPHA is about 1.04% in blood donations. Donors are carrying serological tracks of a past treponema disease with very low rate of antibodies, sometimes linked to yaws. Among donors aged 18 to 30, prevalence is low and is going to become similar to the rate observed in Continental France. This means that this problem will disappear in new donor generations. We suggest the possibility for them to continue blood donation, if their personal preliminary enquiry fits the admission criteria for blood giving.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Comparative Study; Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Age Distribution
Aged
Antibodies, Protozoan: BL, blood
*Blood Donors: SN, statistics & numerical data
Cardiolipins: BL, blood
Cholesterol: BL, blood
Cross Reactions
Diagnosis, Differential
English Abstract
***Hemagglutination Tests**
Martinique: EP, epidemiology
***Mass Screening: SN, statistics & numerical data**
Middle Age
Morbidity: TD, trends
Phosphatidylcholines: BL, blood
Prospective Studies
Retrospective Studies
Seroepidemiologic Studies
Species Specificity
***Syphilis: DI, diagnosis**
Syphilis: EP, epidemiology
Syphilis: PC, prevention & control
***Syphilis Serodiagnosis**
Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods
Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology
***Yaws: DI, diagnosis**

Yaws: EP, epidemiology
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Protozoan); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 9 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:881429 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:41088
TITLE: Method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens
INVENTOR(S): Pope, Victoria; Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Government of the United States of America, Represented by the Secretary, De, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000075666	A1	20001214	WO 2000-US15828	20000608
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1185872	A1	20020313	EP 2000-939708	20000608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000011449	A	20020319	BR 2000-11449	20000608
JP 2003501662	T2	20030114	JP 2001-501890	20000608

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-138192P P 19990609
WO 2000-US15828 W 20000608

AB An antigen compn. and method for the detection of antibodies to Treponema pallidum and the diagnosis of syphilis are described. The antigen compn. contains synthetic cardiolipin and synthetic lecithin. The antigen compn. may addnl. contain cholesterol and an alc. The antigen compn. is useful as an immunoreagent in immunoassays for the detection of antibodies assocd. with T. pallidum infection. The methods are sensitive and specific for T. pallidum infection.

IC ICM G01N033-571
ICS G01N033-92
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
IT **Immunoassay**
(agglutination test; method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)
IT Biological materials
Blood analysis
Diagnosis
Immunoassay
Syphilis
Treponema pallidum

(method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **Antigens**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **Alcohols, analysis**
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **Cardiolipins**
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(synthetic, in antigen compn.; method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetramyristoyl-; method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **57-88-5,** Cholesterol, biological studies **26853-31-6,** 1-Palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

IT **64-17-5,** Ethanol, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(method for detecting syphilis using synthetic antigens)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 10 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:133425 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:171128
TITLE: A novel liposomal formulation useful in treatment of cancer and other proliferation diseases
INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Suresh Kumar; Sengupta, Shiladitya; Velpandian, Thirumurthy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): All India Institute of Medical Sciences, India
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000009071	A2	20000224	WO 1999-IN37	19990810
WO 2000009071	A3	20000615		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
AU 2000016789	A1	20000306	AU 2000-16789	19990810

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1998-DE2337 A 19980811
WO 1999-IN37 W 19990810

AB The present invention relates to a novel liposomal formulation useful in the treatment of cancer and other proliferative diseases, with enhanced stability, efficacy and reduced toxicity profile, said formulation comprising a mixt. of at least epipodophyllotoxin or its analogs or derivs., phospholipids, sterols, antioxidants and cryoprotectants, and also provides liposomal kit using said formulation, as well as a process for prepn. of such formulations and a method of treatment of animals including humans using such formulations. Thus, liposomes were prepd. by a thin-film hydration method followed by extrusion. The lipid components were weighed and dissolved in chloroform at the desired molar ratio. For the synthesis of pos. charged liposomes, the lipid components taken were lecithin, cholesterol, stearylamine and tocopherol in the molar ratio of 7:2:2:1. To find out the encapsulation efficiency initial expts. were carried out by keeping either total lipid concn. const. and varying the drug concn. or vice-versa. The optimum lipid drug ratio which yielded max. encapsulation was selected for further studies. The drug was dissolved in chloroform and methanol (1:1) and then added to the lipids dissolved in chloroform in the desired molar ratios. The lipid drug film was formed by flash rotary evapn. under nitrogen by using a round bottom flask with glass beads to increase the surface area. The coating was then lyophilized and stored under vacuum for 12 h. It was then hydrated with pH 7.4 phosphate buffer saline by vigorous vortexing. The liposomes thus formed 20 were of multilamellar vesicular nature. These liposomes were then repeatedly extruded through double stacked polycarbonate membranes with pore diam. 100 nm using a high pressure extrusion. This leads to synthesis of unilamellar vesicles of small diam. (100 nm). The free drug was then sepd. from the liposome encapsulated component by passing it through a Sephadex G-column and subsequent centrifugation at 10.000 G for 15 min under which conditions the liposomes remain suspended and etoposide ppts. are sedimented.

IC ICM A61K

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT **Cardiolipins**
Cerebrosides
Chelates
Flavonoids
Lecithins
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Lysophosphatidylethanolamines
Peptides, biological studies
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Quinones
Sphingomyelins
Sterols
Tocopherols
Ubiquinones
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liposomal formulation in treatment of cancer and other proliferation diseases)

IT **64-17-5**, Ethanol, uses 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-66-3, uses 71-43-2, Benzene, uses 75-65-0, uses 111-87-5, Octanol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(liposomal formulation in treatment of cancer and other proliferation diseases)

IT 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-50-1, biological studies **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies 67-68-5, DMSO, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 99-20-7, Trehalose 124-30-1, Stearylamine 127-17-3D, Pyruvic acid, derivs. 2644-64-6, DiPalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 3458-28-4, Mannose 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol 4537-78-4, Distearoylphosphatidylglycero l 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 5681-36-7, DiPalmitoylphosphatidylethanolamine 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 10589-48-7 10589-50-1 12001-76-2, Vitamin B 18656-38-7, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 18656-40-1, Dilauroylphosphatidylcholine 19698-29-4, Dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid 20255-95-2, DiMyristoylphosphatidylethanolamine 25322-68-3 30170-00-4, Dimyristoylphosphatidic acid 61361-72-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol 62700-69-0, Dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol 63119-37-9 63644-55-3, Dilauroylphosphatidylglycerol 64023-32-1 68737-67-7, Dioleoylphosphatidylcholine 78003-52-8 127512-29-2 145035-96-7 145191-86-2, Dioleoyldimethyl ammonium chloride 183283-20-7 259140-41-5 259140-42-6
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(liposomal formulation in treatment of cancer and other proliferation diseases)

L93 ANSWER 11 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:32433 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:63139
TITLE: A reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection
INVENTOR(S): Ota, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000009731	A2	20000114	JP 1998-173221	19980619

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-173221 19980619

AB A reliable and convenient reagent is provided for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection. The reagent makes it practical to rapidly measure anti-phospholipid antibody in a large quantity of samples as it is applied to an automated biochem. analyzer. The reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody is obtained by immobilizing the phospholipid antigen consisting of cardiolipin, lecithin and cholesterol onto the insol. carrier (e.g., Formaldehyde is added at 0.01-1% (w/v) to the insol. carrier holding the lipid antigen. antibody in test samples was measured with a high

sensitivity by agglutination turbidimetry using this reagent.
IC ICM G01N033-531
ICS G01N033-53
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
IT **Immunoassay**
(agglutination test; reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection)
IT **Immunoassay**
(app., automated; reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection)
IT Immobilization, biochemical
Infection
Latex
Treponema pallidum
Turbidimetry
(reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection)
IT **Cardiolipins**
Lecithins
Phospholipids, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(reagent for measuring anti-phospholipid antibody to detect Treponema Pallidum infection)

L93 ANSWER 12 OF 49 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20342558 PubMed ID: 10882668
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic tetramyristoyl cardiolipin and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as

specific in **detecting syphilis** as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

CT Check Tags: Human
Cardiolipins: CH, chemistry
***Cardiolipins: DU, diagnostic use**
Phosphatidylcholines: CH, chemistry
***Phosphatidylcholines: DU, diagnostic use**
Sensitivity and Specificity
***Syphilis: DI, diagnosis**
*Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods

CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines)

L93 ANSWER 13 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001053987 EMBASE

TITLE: Biochemical effects of the hill-growing saltwort on some parameters of metabolism in rat cerebellum upon ethanol administration and withdrawal.

AUTHOR: Selevich M.I.; Lelevich V.V.; Vinitskaya A.G.; Kozlovskii A.V.; Doroshenko E.M.; Razvadovskii Yu.E.; Chirkin A.A.; Danchenko E.O.

CORPORATE SOURCE: M.I. Selevich, Grodno State Medical Institute, Grodno, Belarus

SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal, (2000) 34/6 (307-309).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 0091-150X CODEN: PCJOAU

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
052 Toxicology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

CT Medical Descriptors:
*brain metabolism
*alcohol intoxication: ET, etiology
*alcohol withdrawal: ET, etiology
controlled study
nonhuman
rat
animal experiment
animal model
animal tissue
male
drug effect
cerebellum
drug screening
brain homogenate

enzyme activity
biochemistry
lipid metabolism
liver protection
energy metabolism
carbohydrate metabolism
lipid brain level
lipid composition
article
Drug Descriptors:
*salsocollin: DV, drug development
*salsocollin: IG, intragastric drug administration
*salsocollin: PD, pharmacology
*Salsola collina extract: DV, drug development
*Salsola collina extract: IG, intragastric drug administration
*Salsola collina extract: PD, pharmacology
*plant extract: DV, drug development
*plant extract: IG, intragastric drug administration
*plant extract: PD, pharmacology
***alcohol**
lipid: EC, endogenous compound
cholesterol: EC, endogenous compound
phospholipid: EC, endogenous compound
serine: EC, endogenous compound
phosphoethanolamine: EC, endogenous compound
succinate dehydrogenase: EC, endogenous compound
lactate dehydrogenase: EC, endogenous compound
malate dehydrogenase: EC, endogenous compound
alanine aminotransferase: EC, endogenous compound
aspartate aminotransferase: EC, endogenous compound
sphingomyelin: EC, endogenous compound
phosphatidylcholine: EC, endogenous compound
cardiolipin: EC, endogenous compound
unclassified drug
RN (alcohol) 64-17-5; (lipid) 66455-18-3; (cholesterol) 57-88-5; (serine) 56-45-1, 6898-95-9; (phosphoethanolamine) 1071-23-4, 29868-05-1; (succinate dehydrogenase) 9002-02-2, 9028-10-8; (lactate dehydrogenase) 9001-60-9; (malate dehydrogenase) 9001-64-3; (alanine aminotransferase) 9000-86-6, 9014-30-6; (aspartate aminotransferase) 9000-97-9; (sphingomyelin) 85187-10-6; (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5

L93 ANSWER 14 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:133628 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:179408
TITLE: Administrable compositions and methods for magnetic resonance imaging
INVENTOR(S): Tournier, Herve; Schneider, Michel; Yan, Feng; Brochot, Jean
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bracco Research S.A., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9907415	A1	19990218	WO 1998-IB1227	19980811
W: AU, CA, CN, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, RU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9884587	A1	19990301	AU 1998-84587	19980811
AU 726115	B2	20001102		
EP 968000	A1	20000105	EP 1998-935248	19980811
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001501977	T2	20010213	JP 1999-511918	19980811
IL 129173	A1	20020310	IL 1998-129173	19980811
CN 1103605	B	20030326	CN 1998-801143	19980811
NO 9901688	A	19990609	NO 1999-1688	19990409

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-810563 A 19970812
WO 1998-IB1227 W 19980811

AB The invention relates to the application of hyperpolarized gases to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of living subjects. The invention also concerns administrable compns., formulations, methods of making the compns. and formulations and contrast agents involving hyperpolarized gases, as well as their use in MRI.

IC ICM A61K049-00

CC 8-9 (Radiation Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 9

IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
Cardiolipins
Fatty acids, biological studies
Hydrocarbons, biological studies
Lecithins
Oligosaccharides, biological studies
Perfluoro compounds
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polyanhydrides
Polyesters, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polyphosphazenes
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Proteins, general, biological studies
Sitosterols
Sphingomyelins
Tocopherols
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. and methods using hyperpolarized gas and halogenated gas for MRI)

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty acid esters; compns. and methods using hyperpolarized gas and halogenated gas for MRI)

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric, fatty acid esters; compns. and methods using

hyperpolarized gas and halogenated gas for MRI)

IT 56-81-5D, Glycerol, polyalkylenated 57-87-4, Ergosterol **57-88-5**, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3.beta.)-, biological studies 75-73-0 76-16-4, Hexafluoroethane 76-19-7 79-63-0, Lanosterol 116-14-3, biological studies 116-15-4 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 128-37-0, Butylated hydroxytoluene, biological studies 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 355-25-9 355-42-0 360-89-4 376-77-2 678-26-2 685-63-2 2197-63-9, Dicetyl phosphate 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol 4539-70-2 7439-90-9, Krypton, biological studies 7440-37-1, Argon, biological studies 7440-59-7, Helium, biological studies 7440-63-3, Xenon, biological studies 14683-11-5, Xenon-131, biological studies 14762-55-1, Helium-3, biological studies 19698-29-4, Dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid 24991-23-9D, derivs. and copolymers 25322-68-3 25513-46-6D, Polyglutamic acid, derivs. and copolymers 25608-40-6D, Polyaspartic acid, derivs. and copolymers 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26063-13-8D, Polyaspartic acid, derivs. and copolymers 26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26680-10-4, Polylactide 26780-50-7, Lactide-glycolide copolymer 31621-87-1, Polydioxanone 83061-18-1, Diarachidoylphosphatidylcholine 106392-12-5, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. and methods using hyperpolarized gas and halogenated gas for MRI)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L93 ANSWER 15 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:610558 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:227651
TITLE: Reagents for measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Ota, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11258236	A2	19990924	JP 1998-56816	19980309

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-56816 19980309

AB Highly sensitive and objective reagents applicable to a general biochem. automated analyzer are provided for rapidly and conveniently measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies in many blood samples. Lipid antigen consisting of cardiolipin and lecithin is immobilized on insol. carrier preferably through denatured serum albumin such as alkylated serum albumin. The lipid antigen is immobilized on the insol. carrier on which
s immobilized beforehand. In an alternative method,
s immobilized on the insol. carrier after its complex
nin is formed. A certain amt. of cardiolipin and
lized on latex through methylated serum albumin by
uccessfully applied to measure antibodies to Treponema
mples.

I

ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-571; G01N033-92
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 10, 14
IT **Immunoassay**
(app., automated; reagents for measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies)
IT **Immunoassay**
(latex agglutination test; reagents for measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies)
IT Blood analysis
Treponema pallidum
(reagents for measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies)
IT **Cardiolipins**
Lecithins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(reagents for measuring anti-phospholipid antibodies)

L93 ANSWER 16 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:296705 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:336962
TITLE: Method for preparing reagent for detection of anti-phospholipid antibody
INVENTOR(S): Ohta, Tetsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11118800	A2	19990430	JP 1997-283845	19971016

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-283845 19971016
AB The disclosed test reagent comprises synthetic polymer-immobilized lipid antigen. The synthetic polymer carrier is latex, and the immobilized antigen comprises cardiolipin, lecithin and cholesterol. The latex-immobilized cardiolipin and lecithin and cholesterol is suitable for detecting anti-phospholipid autoantibodies by automated analyzer system, and is therefore useful for diagnosing Treponema pallidum infection as well as systemic lupus erythematosus and other autoimmune diseases.
IC ICM G01N033-531
ICS G01N033-545; G01N033-92
CC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
IT **Immunoassay**
(app., automatic; method for prepg. reagent for detection of anti-phospholipid antibody)
IT **Treponema pallidum**
(inf method for prepg. reagent for detection of anti antibody)
IT **Cardio**
Lec
RL: A e); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical stud y); USES (Uses)
(for detection of anti-phospholipid antibody)

L93 ANSWER 17 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999379950 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99379950 PubMed ID: 10449935
TITLE: A prospective study of the influence of HIV status on the seroreversion of serological tests for syphilis.
AUTHOR: Janier M; Chastang C; Spindler E; Strazzi S; Rabian C; Marcelli A; Morel P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sexually Transmitted Diseases Clinic, Hopital Saint-Louis, Paris, France.
SOURCE: DERMATOLOGY, (1999) 198 (4) 362-9.
Journal code: 9203244. ISSN: 1018-8665.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199909
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990925
Last Updated on STN: 19990925
Entered Medline: 19990915

AB The evolution of serological tests for syphilis (STSs) after therapy in HIV+ patients is a major point of controversy, with possible seroreactivation and illicit seroreversion in these patients. The aim of our study was to evaluate the long-term outcome of STSs in a cohort of HIV+ male homosexuals with a history of treated syphilis as compared with HIV- controls. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Sixty-nine HIV+ male homosexuals with a documented history of treated syphilis and positive baseline treponemal tests were prospectively studied between 1986 and 1993. A medical examination, HIV staging, CD4+ cell count, VDRL, FTA-Abs tests and TPHA were performed every 6 months. Controls consisted of 49 HIV- patients with similar inclusion criteria over the same period. Comparisons between subgroups were based on chi(2) and Kruskal-Wallis tests. Analysis of negativation of the STS used the failure data methods (Kaplan-Meier, log-rank and Cox's model). RESULTS: Patients had a mean age of 38 years, a baseline CD4+ cell count of 578/mm(3), elapsed time since last syphilis of 7.5 years and a median follow-up of 4.3 years. Controls had a mean age of 42 years, elapsed time since last syphilis of 5.3 years and a median follow-up of 4.7 years. Time to seroreversion was shorter in HIV+ patients for TPHA ($p = 0.009$, log-rank test) and FTA-Abs test ($p = 0.001$, log-rank test), even after adjustment for stage of syphilis, age and time since the last episode of syphilis. The decrease in VDRL titres was not different between the 2 groups ($p = 0.053$, log-rank test). Seroreversion of the TPHA, FTA-Abs test and VDRL test was not significantly related to stage of syphilis, time elapsed since the last episode of syphilis, age or history of STDs in both groups. Seroreversion of the TPHA and VDRL test was not related to baseline CD4+ cell count. However, seroreversion of the FTA-Abs test was related to a low baseline CD4+ cell count ($p = 0.003$). In HIV+ patients, a significant decrease in titres was noticed for TPHA, FTA-Abs test and VDRL test over time, but this time effect remained only for TPHA titres after adjustment for the CD4+ cell count. CONCLUSION: TPHA may serorevert in HIV+ patients. Thus, a non-reactive TPHA does not exclude a past syphilis infection in such patients. Evolution of the VDRL test after therapy is regular in HIV+ patients. The VDRL test remains adequate for controlling the efficacy of treatment in these patients.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Male
Adult
CD4 Lymphocyte Count

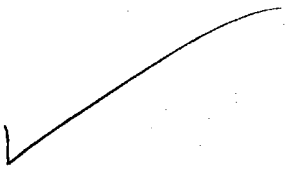
Cardiolipins: IM, immunology
Cholesterol: IM, immunology
Cohort Studies
Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody-Absorption Test
HIV Seronegativity
*HIV Seropositivity: BL, blood
Hemagglutination Tests
Homosexuality, Male
Middle Age
Phosphatidylcholines: IM, immunology
Prospective Studies
***Serologic Tests**
***Syphilis: IM, immunology**
Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods
Syphilis Serodiagnosis: ST, standards
Time Factors
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 18 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:595968 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:257361
TITLE: Manufacture of reagents for measuring phospholipid antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Oota, Tetsuya; Yoshikawa, Katsumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10239315	A2	19980911	JP 1997-175797	19970701

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1996-347987 19961226
AB A reagent is prepd. for measuring phospholipid antibody that may be used for detection of syphilis. The lipid antigen consists of cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol, and the antigen is bound to an insol. carrier. The relative amts. of the antigen components are cardiolipin 0.01-1.0 .mu.g, lecithin 3-15 fold of cardiolipin, and cholesterol 0-5 fold of cardiolipin against 10 .mu.g of the insol. carrier. The reaction temp. is 30-55.degree., and the reaction time is 1-10 h.
IC ICM G01N033-531
ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-571
CC 9-15 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
IT **Cardiolipins**
Lecithins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(in reagents for measuring phospholipid antibodies for syphilis detection)
IT Antibodies
Antigens
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(reagents for measuring phospholipid antibodies for syphilis detection)

L93 ANSWER 19 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998126217 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98126217 PubMed ID: 9466741
TITLE: Evaluation of a new competitive immunoassay (BioElisa Syphilis) for screening for Treponema pallidum antibodies at various stages of syphilis.
AUTHOR: Ebel A; Bachelart L; Alonso J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Alfred Fournier, French National Reference Center for Sexually Transmitted Diseases, World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Treponematoses, Paris.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1998 Feb) 36 (2) 358-61. Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199804
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980416
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19980406



AB The BioElisa Syphilis, a new competitive enzyme immunoassay (EIA) for Treponema pallidum whole antigen that uses specific human immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies as the competitor, was evaluated for potential use in screening for syphilis at various stages. The results obtained by this competitive EIA were compared with those obtained by the fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption (FTA-abs) test and the T. pallidum hemagglutination assay (TPHA). Serum samples from 434 patients with positive TPHA and FTA-abs test results, including patients with primary, latent, secondary, and tertiary syphilis and neurosyphilis, were investigated. Two samples tested negative by competitive EIA but were weakly reactive by the TPHA and the FTA-abs test. Sixteen serum samples from patients with clinically documented active syphilis, including several patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus, tested positive by the competitive EIA. There was a direct inverse correlation between EIA indices and titers in the TPHA and the FTA-abs test for all samples that tested positive. Specificity was assessed by testing 358 serum samples which tested negative for syphilis by TPHA and the FTA-abs test, including 100 serum samples from patients with documented infectious or autoimmune diseases. Only two serum samples gave a weakly positive EIA result. Thus, competitive EIA had a sensitivity of 99.5% and a specificity of 99.4% relative to the results of the FTA-abs test and TPHA. Our evaluation shows that BioElisa Syphilis is a sensitive, specific, and simple assay for screening for syphilis.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Antibodies, Bacterial: IM, immunology
*Antibodies, Bacterial: IP, isolation & purification
Antigens, Bacterial: IM, immunology
Cardiolipins: AN, analysis
Cholesterol: AN, analysis
Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody-Absorption Test
Hemagglutination Tests
***Immunoenzyme Techniques**
Immunoglobulin G: IM, immunology
Immunoglobulin G: IP, isolation & purification
Immunoglobulin M: AN, analysis

Phosphatidylcholines: AN, analysis
Sensitivity and Specificity
Seroepidemiologic Studies
***Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods**
Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology
***Treponema pallidum: IP, isolation & purification**
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Immunoglobulin M); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 20 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:756981 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:39579
TITLE: Delivery of biologically active material in a liposomal formulation for administration into the mouth
INVENTOR(S): Keller, Brian C.; Fisher, Daniel L.; Kiss, Steven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biozone Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9742938	A1	19971120	WO 1997-US6618	19970421
W: CA, JP, YU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5891465	A	19990406	US 1996-645894	19960514
EP 928189	A1	19990714	EP 1997-921295	19970421
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2000510841	T2	20000822	JP 1997-540877	19970421

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1996-645894 A 19960514
WO 1997-US6618 W 19970421

AB ...ns. and methods of administering nutritional supplements to the mouth ...the compns. and methods of the present invention are based ...ients that are encapsulated in lipid vesicles for ...aerosol or liq. droplet spray. A liposomal melatonin ...hin 2.00, cholesterol 0.2, tocopherol acetate 0.4, ...loxine.HCl 0.05, glycerin 7.50, Et alc. 1.00, sodium ...rbate 20 1.00, flavor 1.00, citric acid 0.15, natural ...eed ext. 0.05, and water q.s. 100%. The encapsulated ...provided and increase of approx. 25% bioavailability ...ally administered solid tablets.

IC ICM ...
ICS A61K009-12
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT **Cardiolipins**
Ceramides
Lecithins
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylserines

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(delivery of biol. active material in liposomal formulation for administration into mouth)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies **57-88-5**, Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3.beta.)-, biological studies 58-95-7 **64-17-5**, Ethanol, biological studies 73-31-4 303-98-0 25265-75-2, Butanediol 27882-76-4 29031-19-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(delivery of biol. active material in liposomal formulation for administration into mouth)

L93 ANSWER 21 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96182163 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996182163
TITLE: Antiphosphatidylserine antibodies in human immunodeficiency virus-1+ patients correlate with evidence of T-cell apoptosis and mediate antibody- dependent cellular cytotoxicity.
AUTHOR: Silvestris F.; Frassanito M.A.; Cafforio P.; Potenza D.; Di Loreto M.; Tucci M.; Grizzuti M.A.; Nico B.; Dammacco F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Section of Internal Medicine, DIMO, P.za Giulio Cesare, 11,70124 Bari, Italy
SOURCE: Blood, (1996) 87/12 (5185-5195).
ISSN: 0006-4971 CODEN: BLOOAW
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Serum reactivities to a panel of phospholipid antigens, including cardiolipin (CL), phosphatidylserine (PS), sphingomyelin, phosphatidylcholine, and phosphatidylethanolamine, were measured by enzyme- linked immunosorbent assay in 196 human immunodeficiency virus-1+ (HIV-1+) patients with CDC II to IVC clinical disease. Significant levels of IgG to CL, PS, or both were observed in 23 patients lacking evidence of thrombophilic events or any peculiar clinical feature of HIV-1 infection. Fluorescence-activated cell sorting analyses showed that in vitro apoptosis of T cells was increased in patients with high serum anti-PS IgG, whereas the overexpression of Fas/Apo-1 marker was detected in all patients regardless of their antiphospholipid reactivities. Macrophages from patients with significant titers of anti-PS IgG antibodies were not activated by the presence of apoptotic CEM lymphoblasts or by purified anti-PS IgG from the same patients. By contrast, these antibodies greatly improved the effector functions of autologous macrophages in antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC) assays using 51Cr-labeled CEM cells, whereas polyspecific IgG were unable to induce an equivalent cytotoxicity in all instances. An increasing effect on ADCC was also observed in tests using macrophages from healthy controls to CEM coated with anti-PS IgG. These results support a potential correlation of anti-PS specificity with T-cell apoptosis in HIV-1 infection. Because PS is exteriorized by apoptotic lymphocytes, its persistence may stimulate antibodies which cooperate with macrophages in the clearance of dead cells by an enhanced ADCC mechanism. This interpretation could explain the absence of thrombophilia in HIV-1+ patients with serum elevations of antiphospholipid reactivities.

CT Medical Descriptors:

*apoptosis
*human immunodeficiency virus infection
*t lymphocyte
antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity
article
controlled study
enzyme linked immunosorbent assay
flow cytometry
human
human cell
human immunodeficiency virus 1
macrophage
major clinical study
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
priority journal
diagnosis
Drug Descriptors:
*immunoglobulin g antibody: EC, endogenous compound
*phosphatidylserine: EC, endogenous compound
antigen
cardiolipin
cd3 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
cd4 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
cd8 antigen: EC, endogenous compound
chromium 51
dna: EC, endogenous compound
immunoglobulin g: EC, endogenous compound
phosphatidylcholine
phosphatidylethanolamine
phospholipid antibody: EC, endogenous compound
sphingomyelin
RN (chromium 51) 14392-02-0; (dna) 9007-49-2; (immunoglobulin g) 97794-27-9; (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5; (phosphatidylethanolamine) 1405-71-6; (sphingomyelin) 85187-10-6

L93 ANSWER 22 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:528646 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:274071
TITLE: Bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Friedman, Doron; Schwarz, Joseph; Amselem, Shimon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmos Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9505163	A1	19950223	WO 1994-US8803	19940805
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SD, SI, SK, VN				
		BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG		
		19980428	US 1993-106262	19930813

AU 9474511	A1	19950314	AU 1994-74511	19940805
AU 692460	B2	19980611		
EP 714289	A1	19960605	EP 1994-924125	19940805
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IE, IT, LI, LU				
IL 110588	A1	20000601	IL 1994-110588	19940808
US 5993846	A	19991130	US 1998-63660	19980421

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1993-106262 A 19930813
WO 1994-US8803 W 19940805

AB Novel compns. are provided for administering drugs. to mucosal surface using bioadhesive emulsions of the "lipid-water" type contg. suitable drugs. Thus, a soln. of Carbopol-940 0.250 g and glycerol 11.2 g in 420 mL water was mixed with an oil phase consisting of pilocarpine 10.5, medium-chain triglycerides 21.2, Lipoid E-75 3.75, and Miranol MHT 7.8 g. The mixt. was further mixed with 50 mg thiomersal and 1.0 g chlorobutanol in 50 mL water.

IC ICM A61K009-107

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
Cardiolipins
Estrogens
Glycerides, biological studies
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Hormones
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Paraffin oils
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Polymers, biological studies
Prostaglandins
Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery)

IT **Lecithins**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(egg yolk, bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery)

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery)

IT **Alcohols, biological studies**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated, bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery)

IT 52-53-9, Verapamil 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-71-7, Pilocarpine hydrochloride **57-88-5**, Cholesterol, biological studies 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, derivs., polymers 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 151-21-3, Sodium dodecyl sulfate, biological studies 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4 9004-54-0, Dextran T-70, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-99-3, Simulsol M53 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9011-16-9, Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9041-08-1,

Fragmin 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 25301-02-4, Tyloxapol 25322-68-3D, PEG, fatty esters or alkyl Ph ethers 71463-34-8, Miranol MHT 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bioadhesive emulsions for enhanced drug delivery)

L93 ANSWER 23 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:517729 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:117729
TITLE: Lipid-containing formulation and method for its preparation
INVENTOR(S): New, Roger Randal Charles
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cortecs Ltd., UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9412154	A1	19940609	WO 1993-GB2393	19931122
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9455314	A1	19940622	AU 1994-55314	19931122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1992-24502 19921123
WO 1993-GB2393 19931122

AB A method for prepg. a pharmaceutical formulation of an active substance which is insol. in conventional solvents, comprises co-dissolving the active substance and an amphipathic lipid in an org. acid or acid anhydride and then removing or neutralizing the acid or acid anhydride. The resulting formulations may be liposomal or alternatively may take the form of lipid suspensions in aq. soln. or lipid-water gels. Active [illegible]tances such as albendazole, which are sparingly sol. in conventional [illegible] are particularly suited to formulation by the method of the

[illegible]27
[illegible]cals)
[illegible]ference(s): 5, 62

[illegible] Carotenoids, biological studies
[illegible]ological study)
[illegible]es contg., manuf. of)

IT **Cardiolipins**
Lecithins
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
Sphingomyelins

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical liposomes manuf. with)

L93 ANSWER 24 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94355516 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94355516 PubMed ID: 8075274
TITLE: Retrobulbar neuritis complicating acute Epstein-Barr virus infection.
AUTHOR: Anderson M D; Kennedy C A; Lewis A W; Christensen G R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine (Infectious Diseases), Naval Medical Center, San Diego, California.
SOURCE: CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1994 May) 18 (5) 799-801.
Ref: 16
Journal code: 9203213. ISSN: 1058-4838.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199410
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19941013
Last Updated on STN: 19941013
Entered Medline: 19941003

AB A 19-year-old man presented with retrobulbar neuritis and was initially suspected to have neurosyphilis because of a positive microhemagglutination **assay** for Treponema pallidum (MHA-TP). However, a Venereal Disease Research Laboratory **assay** was negative, and the patient was subsequently diagnosed with infection due to Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) by heterophile antibody **assay** and serology for EBV. A biological false-positive MHA-TP has been reported in association with EBV infection. Physicians need to be aware that both retrobulbar neuritis and a biological false-positive MHA-TP can be seen in association with EBV infection.

CT Check Tags: Case Report; Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Adult
*Antibodies, Heterophile: BL, blood
*Antibodies, Viral: BL, blood
Antigens, Viral: IM, immunology
Cardiolipins: BL, blood
Cholesterol: BL, blood
Diagnosis, Differential
False Positive Reactions
*Herpesvirus 4, Human
Herpesvirus 4, Human: IM, immunolo
*Infectious Mononucleosis: CO, comp
Infectious Mononucleosis: DI, diagn
Optic Neuritis: DI, diagnosis
*Optic Neuritis: ET, etiology
Phosphatidylcholines: BL, blood
Syphilis: DI, diagnosis
Syphilis Serodiagnosis

RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Heterophile); 0 (Antibodies, Viral); 0 (Antigens, Viral); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Epstein-Barr viral capsid antigen); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 25 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:161621 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:161621
TITLE: Immunoassay with solid phase-immobilized lipid antigen and magnetic particle-conjugated anti-human IgG or IgM antibody
INVENTOR(S): Tamai, Toyohiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Olympus Optical Co, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05312808	A2	19931126	JP 1992-117674	19920511

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1992-117674 19920511

AB Human antibodies are detd. by an immunoassay using solid phase-immobilized lipid antigens and magnetic particle-conjugated anti-human IgG or IgM antibodies. Thus, for syphilis diagnosis or anti-Treponema pallidum antibody detection in patients, a mixt. of cardiolipin, lecithin and cholesterol was immobilized on a microtiter plate, contacted with sample serum, treated with anti-human IgG-sensitized magnetic particles, and examd. for the pattern of the magnetic particle aggregation.

IC ICM G01N033-543
ICS G01N033-553
ICA G01N033-571
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
IT **Antigens**
RL: BIOL (Biological stu
(lipid, solid phase-i ticles sensitized with
anti-human IgG or IgM human antibodies in
blood)
IT **Lecithins**
RL: BIOL (Biological stu
(solid phase-immobilized cardiolipin and cholesterol and, anti-human IgG or IgM-sensitized magnetic particles and, for immunoassay of human antibodies)
IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(solid phase-immobilized cholesterol and lecithin and, anti-human IgG or IgM-sensitized magnetic particles and, for immunoassay of human antibodies)

L93 ANSWER 26 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93262841 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1993262841
TITLE: Letter to the editor: <<Titre>> is not an internationally recognized quantity [1].
AUTHOR: Juan-Pereira L.; Fuentes-Arderiu X.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Servei d'Analisis Cliniques, Hospital Sant JoaD de Deu,E-08760 Martorell, Barcelona, Spain
SOURCE: European Journal of Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Biochemistry, (1993) 31/8 (541).
ISSN: 0939-4974 CODEN: EJCBEO

COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*quantitative assay
antigen antibody reaction
clinical laboratory
concentration
data analysis
dilution
erythrocyte
hemolysis
immunology
letter
priority journal
syphilis: DI, diagnosis
syphilis: ET, etiology
Drug Descriptors:
antibody
antigen
cardiolipin
cardiolipin antibody
charcoal
cholesterol
latex
phosphatidylcholine
reagent
RN (charcoal) 16291-96-6; (cholesterol) 57-88-5; (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5

L93 ANSWER 27 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92334364 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992334364
TITLE: Obstetrical implications of antiphospholipid antibodies.
AUTHOR: Triplett D.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Hematology, Ball Memorial Hospital, 2401 University Avenue,Muncie, IN 47303, United States
SOURCE: Bailliere's Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology, (1992) 6/3 (507-518).
ISSN: 0950-3552 CODEN: BCOGEH
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LANGUAGE: English
CT Medical Descriptors:
***infertility: DI, diagnosis**
*infertility: ET, etiology
*systemic lupus erythematosus
clinical article
endometriosis: DI, diagnosis
endometriosis: ET, etiology
female
human
preeclampsia: DI, diagnosis
preeclampsia: ET, etiology

prothrombin time
review
syphilis
Drug Descriptors:
*autoantibody
*lupus anticoagulant
***phosphatidylcholine**
*phospholipid
cardiolipin
cholesterol
prostacyclin
protein kinase c: EC, endogenous compound
RN (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5; (cholesterol) 57-88-5; (prostacyclin) 35121-78-9, 61849-14-7; (protein kinase c) 141436-78-4

L93 ANSWER 28 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:499296 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:99296
TITLE: Preparation of lipidic microparticles of water-insoluble pharmaceuticals
INVENTOR(S): Leclef, Brigitte; Cerfontaine, Patrick; Nicolas, Jean Marie; Wantier, Henri; Trouet, Andre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Medgenix Group S. A., Belg.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 418153	A1	19910320	EP 1990-402509	19900912
EP 418153	B1	19930825		
EP 418153	B2	19960327		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
FR 2651680	A1	19910315	FR 1989-12038	19890914
FR 2651680	B1	19911227		
AT 93385	E	19930915	AT 1990-402509	19900912
ES 2060107	T3	19941116	ES 1990-402509	19900912
CA 2025298	AA	19910315	CA 1990-2025298	19900913
JP 03169808	A2	19910723	JP 1990-245991	19900914
JP 2831455	B2	19981202		
US 5100591	A	19920331	US 1990-582053	19900914

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1989-12038 19890914
EP 1990-402509 19900912

AB A process for prepn. of lipid microparticles of a water-insol. substance which is stable in an aq. suspension comprises (1) dissolving the substance and a phospholipid in an org. solvent, (2) mixing the org. solvent with an aq. soln. so that a ppt. is formed, (3) evapg. the org. solvent to obtain microparticles of the substance in microsuspension form. Amphotericin B (I) and L-.alpha.-phosphatidylcholine were dissolved in a mixt. of MeOH:CHCl3 (1:1) and to this soln. was added a soln. of 0.9% NaCl. The org. solvent was evapd. to obtain a suspension of I microparticles.
IC ICM A61K009-16
ICS A61K009-127

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT **Cardiolipins**
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in prepn. of lipid microparticles of water-insol. substances)
IT **Lecithins**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(egg yolk, in prepn. of lipid microparticles of water-insol. substances)
IT **Lecithins**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(hydrogenated, in prepn. of lipid microparticles of water-insol. substances)
IT **Lecithins**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(soya, in prepn. of lipid microparticles of water-insol. substances)
IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies **57-88-5D**, Cholesterol, esters 63-42-3, Lactose **64-17-5**, Ethanol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methanol, biological studies 68-12-2, Dimethylformamide, biological studies 127-19-5, Dimethylacetamide 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 3036-82-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylserine 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidylcholine 7726-03-6 13699-48-4, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies 26264-14-2, Propane diol 42241-11-2 61361-72-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol 111883-34-2, Distearylphosphatidylglycerol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in prepn. of lipid microparticles of water-insol. substances)

L93 ANSWER 29 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92032643 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1992032643
TITLE: Specific binding of antibodies to platelet-activating factor (PAF) as demonstrated by thin-layer chromatography/immunostaining.
AUTHOR: Karasawa K.; Satoh N.; Hongo T.; Nakagawa Y.; Setaka M.; Nojima S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Membrane Biology, Fac. of Pharmaceutical Science, Teikyo University,Sagamiko, Kanagawa 199-01, Japan
SOURCE: Lipids, (1991) 26/12 (1122-1125).
ISSN: 0024-4201 CODEN: LPDSAP
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The specificity of rabbit antibodies produced by injection of 1-O-(15'-carboxypentadecyl)-2-N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine bovine serum albumin (BSA) conjugates was examined by a thin-layer chromatography (TLC)/immunostaining method. Phosphatidylcholine (PC), lysophosphatidylcholine (lysoPC), lyso platelet-activating factor

(lysoPAF), phosphatidylethanolamine (PE), phosphatidylglycerol (PG), phosphatidylserine (PS), sphingomyelin (SM), phosphatidylinositol (PI), phosphatidic acid (PA) and cardiolipin (CL) were not immunostained. Among several synthetic PAF- related compounds, the antibodies only bound to PAF agonists which have the activity to induce washed rabbit platelet aggregation. The results suggest that the binding sites of the antibodies on the PAF molecule are the acetyl group at the sn-2 position and the choline moiety at the sn-3 position of glycerol, both of which are essential for exerting the biological function of PAF and for binding to the PAF receptors located on cellular membranes.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*antibody specificity
*antigen binding
*immunohistochemistry
*thin layer chromatography
*thrombocyte activation
animal cell
antibody combining site
conference paper
cross reaction
immunoreactivity
nonhuman
priority journal
rabbit
stereospecificity
structure activity relation
technique
thrombocyte aggregation
Drug Descriptors:
thrombocyte activating factor receptor
*glycerophospholipid
*thrombocyte activating factor: EC, endogenous compound
*thrombocyte activating factor derivative
antigen
bovine serum albumin
cardiolipin
dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine
lysophosphatidylcholine
phosphatidic acid
phosphatidylcholine
phosphatidylethanolamine
phosphatidylglycerol
phosphatidylinositol
phosphatidylserine
sphingomyelin

RN (thrombocyte activating factor) 64176-80-3, 65154-06-5; (dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine) 2644-64-6; (lysophosphatidylcholine) 93794-93-5; (phosphatidylcholine) 55128-59-1, 8002-43-5; (phosphatidylethanolamine) 1405-71-6; (sphingomyelin) 85187-10-6

L93 ANSWER 30 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91161196 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91161196 PubMed ID: 2074116
TITLE: Anti-phospholipid antibody profiles of different specificities in syphilis and systemic lupus erythematosus.
AUTHOR: Shieh M T; Pierce C; Bartholomew W; Kumar V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Technology, University at Buffalo,

SUNY 14214.
SOURCE: IMMUNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, (1990 Oct-Dec) 19 (5-6) 507-18.
Journal code: 8504629. ISSN: 0882-0139.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910505
Last Updated on STN: 19910505
Entered Medline: 19910416

AB Controversies exist as to the differences in the specificities of phospholipid antibodies in SLE and syphilis. We report an ELISA assay that could distinguish phospholipid antibodies associated with SLE and syphilis based on their differential reactions with phosphatidyl choline and VDRL antigens. Antibodies to phospholipid from patients with SLE reacted equally well when tested with these two antigens in the ELISA assay whereas phospholipid antibodies present in syphilis patients exhibited little or no binding to phosphatidyl choline. There were no differences in the binding of phospholipid antibodies to other phospholipids such as cardiolipin and phosphatidyl serine. In addition, there was no association of anti-phospholipid antibodies with the presence of either DNA or RPR antibodies suggesting their distinctness from each other.

CT Check Tags: Human
Antibodies, Antinuclear: IM, immunology
*Antibody Specificity: IM, immunology
Antigens, Bacterial: IM, immunology
*Autoantibodies: IM, immunology
Cardiolipins: IM, immunology
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
*Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic: IM, immunology
Phosphatidylcholines: IM, immunology
Phosphatidylserines: IM, immunology
*Phospholipids: IM, immunology
***Syphilis: IM, immunology**
Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology
CN 0 (Antibodies, Antinuclear); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Autoantibodies); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Phosphatidylserines); 0 (Phospholipids)

L93 ANSWER 31 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91248923 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91248923 PubMed ID: 2095259
TITLE: [Evaluation of an immunoenzyme technique for the diagnosis of syphilis].
Evaluacion de una tecnica inmunoenzimatica en el diagnostico de sifilis.
AUTHOR: Borobio M V; Ruiz J M; Perea E J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Microbiologia, Facultad de Medicina, Sevilla.
SOURCE: ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS Y MICROBIOLOGIA CLINICA, (1990 Oct) 8 (8) 486-9.
Journal code: 9104081. ISSN: 0213-005X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910728
Last Updated on STN: 19910728
Entered Medline: 19910711

AB A comparative study of an enzyme immunoassay (EIA Captia Syphilis Mercia), FTA-Abs and VDRL to detect anti-Treponema pallidum antibodies was carried out in overall 290 subjects: 113 had a diagnosis of syphilis (40 primary and 73 secondary) and 117 were controls (40 with nonsyphilitic ulcers, 52 with falsely positive VDRL and 85 healthy subjects). The overall correlations between EIA Captia and FTA and with VDRL were 92% and 72%, respectively. The sensitivity of the method was 82%, with 98% specificity.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Antibodies, Bacterial: AN, analysis
Cardiolipins: DU, diagnostic use
Cholesterol: DU, diagnostic use
Diagnosis, Differential
English Abstract
Evaluation Studies
***Fluorescent Antibody Technique**
***Immunoenzyme Techniques**
Phosphatidylcholines: DU, diagnostic use
Reagent Kits, Diagnostic
Sensitivity and Specificity
***Syphilis Serodiagnosis**
***Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology**

RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)

CN 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Reagent Kits, Diagnostic); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 32 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91242673 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91242673 PubMed ID: 2094408
TITLE: Syphilis serology and human immunodeficiency virus positivity in Chandigarh.
AUTHOR: Kumar B; Rajagopalan M; Sehgal S; Sharma M; Malhotra S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, India.
SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF STD AND AIDS, (1990 Nov) 1 (6) 438-9.
Journal code: 9007917. ISSN: 0956-4624.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910719
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910703

AB AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases are interlinked. VDRL positivity may indicate that the individual has an increased risk of being HIV positive as the epidemiological risk factors for developing syphilis and AIDS are similar. We analysed 323 (5.8%) VDRL positive serum samples (out of 5592 screened) for HIV positivity. All were HIV negative. While syphilitic infection in India at present is not commonly associated with

HIV infection, experience in other countries indicates caution.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Adolescent
Adult
Cardiolipins: BL, blood
Child
Child, Preschool
Cholesterol: BL, blood
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
HIV Seropositivity: BL, blood
HIV Seropositivity: CO, complications
*HIV Seropositivity: EP, epidemiology
India: EP, epidemiology
Infant
Middle Age
Phosphatidylcholines: BL, blood
Risk Factors
Syphilis: BL, blood
***Syphilis: CO, complications**
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 33 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91354664 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91354664 PubMed ID: 2518811
TITLE: [Comparison of methods for the demonstration of Treponema-specific IgM]. Metodologie a confronto per la ricerca di IgM Treponema-specifiche.
AUTHOR: Panuccio A; Borroni G; Gelosa L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Istituto di Microbiologia dell'Universita di Milano.
SOURCE: BOLLETTINO DELL ISTITUTO SIEROTERAPICO MILANESE, (1989) 68 (2) 145-51.
Journal code: 17720040R. ISSN: 0021-2547.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19911027
Last Updated on STN: 19911027
Entered Medline: 19911010
AB In this research 113 sera have been analysed with three methods for IgM treponema-specific determination: IgM-SPHA, IgM-EIA and 19S IgM FTA-ABS. Among these sera, 33 samples related to non-treated patients at different stages of infection, and 80 samples to treated patients. The results point out a light sensibility of the IgM-SPHA in primary lues. The IgM-EIA test has performed a good specificity, but displayed a sensibility lower to the 19S IgM FTA-ABS, which proved the best of tests. About the cases of treated lues at different stages, in 23 samples with VDRL negative has been found no positivity at three tests used, while in 49 samples with VDRL positive 8 are resulted positive at 19S IgM FTA-ABS.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Antibodies, Bacterial: BL, blood
Cardiolipins: DU, diagnostic use
Cholesterol: DU, diagnostic use
English Abstract

Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
Immunodiffusion
*Immunoglobulin M: AN, analysis
Phosphatidylcholines: DU, diagnostic use
Predictive Value of Tests
Reagent Kits, Diagnostic
***Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods**
Syphilis, Latent: DI, diagnosis
***Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology**
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Immunoglobulin M); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Reagent Kits, Diagnostic); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 34 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88089013 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88089013 PubMed ID: 3335805
TITLE: Use of an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and of inhibition studies to distinguish between antibodies to cardiolipin from patients with syphilis or autoimmune disorders.
AUTHOR: Harris E N; Gharavi A E; Wasley G D; Hughes G R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lupus Research Laboratory, Rayne Institute, London, England.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1988 Jan) 157 (1) 23-31. Journal code: 0413675. ISSN: 0022-1899.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198802
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19880203
AB We report a VDRL-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) that enabled us to distinguish between the antibodies to cardiolipin from patients with autoimmune disorders and those from patients with syphilis. Additional studies using inhibition experiments with phospholipid liposomes, as well as ELISAs with a variety of phospholipid antigens, showed that antibodies to phospholipids from patients with syphilis bind cardiolipin (best when presented as the VDRL antigen) but exhibited little cross-reactivity with negatively charged phospholipids. On the other hand, antibodies to phospholipids from patients with autoimmune disorders exhibited little or no binding to the VDRL antigen but cross-reacted with both cardiolipin and negatively charged phospholipids. These findings may explain why antibodies to phospholipids only from patients with autoimmune disorders may have lupus anticoagulant activity and why they are associated with thrombosis, fetal loss, and thrombocytopenia.
CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Antibodies: IM, immunology
*Autoantibodies: IM, immunology
*Autoimmune Diseases: IM, immunology
***Cardiolipins: IM, immunology**
Cholesterol: IM, immunology
Cross Reactions
***Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay**
Liposomes
Phosphatidylcholines: IM, immunology

Phospholipids: IM, immunology
***Syphilis: IM, immunology**
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol)
CN 0 (Antibodies); 0 (Autoantibodies); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Liposomes); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Phospholipids); 0 (VDRL antigen)

L93 ANSWER 35 OF 49 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88008289 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88008289 PubMed ID: 3308951
TITLE: Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for detection of antibodies to the venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL) antigen in syphilis.
AUTHOR: Pedersen N S; Orum O; Mouritsen S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Treponematoses, Statens Seruminstitut, Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1987 Sep) 25 (9) 1711-6. Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198711
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900305
Last Updated on STN: 19900305
Entered Medline: 19871120

AB An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for detection of immunoglobulin G (IgG) and IgM to cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol (VDRL [Venereal Disease Research Laboratory] ELISA) is described. The specificity of the VDRL ELISA for IgG and IgM was 99.6 and 99.5%, respectively, with sera from 1,008 persons without syphilis. For a group of patients with false-positive results in traditional nontreponemal tests and for patients with autoimmune diseases, the VDRL ELISA for IgG had a higher specificity than the VDRL ELISA for IgM. The sensitivity for IgG and IgM with 118 sera from patients with untreated syphilis was 96.6 and 94.9%, respectively, which was equivalent to the sensitivities of the traditional nontreponemal tests. The performance of the VDRL ELISA was compared with that of an ELISA that uses cardiolipin as the antigen (cardiolipin ELISA). The VDRL ELISA was significantly more sensitive (P less than or equal to 0.01) than the cardiolipin ELISA with 25 sera from syphilis patients but was less sensitive (P less than or equal to 0.01) with 53 sera from patients with autoimmune diseases. The antibody reactivity in the VDRL ELISA could not be absorbed out by lecithin and cholesterol, and the sera from patients with syphilis did not react in an ELISA that uses cholesterol and lecithin as the antigen. This indicates that cholesterol and lecithin, although not antigenic by themselves, may change the structural form of the epitope on cardiolipin so that it becomes more recognizable for antibodies in syphilis and less recognizable for antibodies in autoimmune diseases. The results of the VDRL ELISA were expressed in percentages of the absorbance value of a positive control. The VDRL ELISA gave, without titration of sera, quantitative results that correlated with the quantitative results of the traditional nontreponemal tests obtained by titration. The VDRL ELISA will be well suited for large-scale testing for syphilis and may replace other nontreponemal tests.

CT Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
*Antibodies, Bacterial: AN, analysis
*Antigens, Bacterial: IM, immunology

Autoimmune Diseases: IM, immunology
Cardiolipins: IM, immunology
Cholesterol: IM, immunology
***Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay**
False Positive Reactions
Immunoglobulin G: AN, analysis
Immunoglobulin M: AN, analysis
Immunoglobulins: AN, analysis
Phosphatidylcholines: IM, immunology
Predictive Value of Tests
Rheumatoid Factor
Syphilis: IM, immunology
***Syphilis Serodiagnosis**
***Treponema pallidum: IM, immunology**
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); 9009-79-4 (Rheumatoid Factor)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens, Bacterial); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Immunoglobulin G); 0 (Immunoglobulin M); 0 (Immunoglobulins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines)

L93 ANSWER 36 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87128545 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87128545 PubMed ID: 3814360
TITLE: The cardiolipin antigen: chemistry and composition.
AUTHOR: Ngeh-Ngwainbi J; Kuan S S; Steinman F; Guilbault G G
SOURCE: BIOTECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY, (1986 Dec) 8 (6) 553-63.
Journal code: 8609465. ISSN: 0885-4513.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900303
Last Updated on STN: 19900303
Entered Medline: 19870410
AB Cardiolipin, the primary lipid hapten in the antigen suspension used for the detection of antitreponemal antibodies in the sera of syphilitic patients, was successfully coupled to glucose oxidase, peroxidase, and some other enzymes using different crosslinking agents. These complexes were used to replace the pure uncomplexed cardiolipin for the preparation of the antigen suspension. When these suspensions were allowed to react with serum that contained anticardiolipin antibodies the activity of the enzyme was inhibited. In the absence of antibody, no enzyme inhibition was observed.
CT Check Tags: Human
*Antibodies, Bacterial: AN, analysis
***Antigens: AN, analysis**
***Cardiolipins: AN, analysis**
Cholesterol: AN, analysis
Complement
Indicators and Reagents
Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
Phosphatidylcholines: AN, analysis
*Syphilis: DI, diagnosis
Syphilis: IM, immunology
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); 9007-36-7 (Complement)
CN 0 (Antibodies, Bacterial); 0 (Antigens); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Indicators

and Reagents); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines)

L93 ANSWER 37 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:434319 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:34319
TITLE: Metabolic factors and preference for ethanol
AUTHOR(S): Ostrovskii, Yu. M.; Sadovnik, M. N.; Satanovskaya, V. I.; Ostrovskii, S. Yu.; Selevich, M. I.; Buko, V. U.; Lelevich, V. I.; Lukashik, N. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Metab. Regul., Byeloruss. Acad. Sci., Grodno, 230009, USSR
SOURCE: Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior (1983), 18(Suppl. 1), 531-5
CODEN: PBBHAU; ISSN: 0091-3057
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB EtOH [**64-17-5**] intoxication diminishes the metabolic differences between EtOH- and water-preferring rats in the levels of free amino acids (liver, brain, blood plasma), lipid fractions (liver), the activities of glucokinase [9001-36-9] (liver), and aldehyde dehydrogenase [9028-86-8] (brain), and the content of glucose 6-phosphate [56-73-5] and prostaglandins (liver). The action of EtOH is discussed as that directed to the partial elimination of biochem. individuality, thus simplifying the regulation of metab. in the living system. Thus, preferential EtOH consumption may be regarded as a biol. mode of self-correction.
CC 4-7 (Toxicology)
IT **Cardiolipins**
Cephalins
Glycerides, biological studies
Lecithins
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Sphingomyelins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(of liver, ethanol effect on, ethanol preference in relation to)
IT **57-88-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of blood plasma and liver and muscle, ethanol effect on, ethanol preference in relation to)
IT **64-17-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(preference for, metabolic factors in relation to)

L93 ANSWER 38 OF 49 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983-36728 DRUGU M
TITLE: Construction of Lipid Diagnostic Preparations (Review).
AUTHOR: Krasnopolskaya Y M; Golbets I I; Orlova G L; Sennikov G A; Shvets V I
LOCATION: Kharkov, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Khim.Farm.Zh. (17, No. 4, 401-10, 1983)
CODEN: KHFZAN ISSN: 0023-1134
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institute for the Production of Bacterial Preparations, Kharkov, U.S.S.R.
LANGUAGE: Russian
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
FILE SEGMENT: Literature

AB Developments in the **diagnosis** of **syphilis** are reviewed.

L93 ANSWER 39 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:437437 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97:37437
TITLE: Serologic test reagents for syphilis diagnosis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eiken Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 57048659	A2	19820320	JP 1980-124171	19800908

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1980-124171 19800908

AB A lipid antigen, prepd. from bovine cardiolipin plus lecithin and cholesterol as a sensitizer, is treated with Sudan Black and immobilized on kaolin particles to produce an immunol. test reagent for syphilis diagnosis by an agglutination reaction. The reagent has high sensitivity and forms large aggregates which can be obsd. visually. Thus, 100 mL of a mixt. (contg. cardiolipin 66.15, lecithin 486.0, cholesterol 200, Sudan Black 165 mg, and EtOH to 100 mL) and 80 mL of a buffer (contg. Na2HPO4 2.82, KH2PO4 2.72, NaCl 10 g, and water to 1 L) were mixed. To the mixt. was added 820 mL of a suspension contg. kaolin 1.5, Na2HPO4 2.82, KH2PO4 2.72, NaCl 10 g, and water to 1 L. The mixt. was heated at 100.degree. for 10 min, rapidly cooled, centrifuged, and the ppt. was suspended in 750 mL of the buffer. To the suspension were added 0.25M di-Na EDTA 75 mL and water to 1.5 L to obtain a reagent. One drop of the reagent was added to 50 .mu.L of a serum sample and mixed on a glass slide. Wassermann antibody-pos. serum formed an aggregate on the glass slide.

IC G01N033-54
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 14
IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to, detection of, in human blood serum in syphilis diagnosis)
IT **Antigens**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(cardiolipin-contg., prepn. of, for syphilis diagnosis in humans)
IT **Lecithins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(reagent contg., for syphilis diagnosis in humans)

L93 ANSWER 40 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:598788 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:198788
TITLE: Effect of dietary ethanol and cholesterol on phospholipid composition of hepatic mitochondria and microsomes from the monkey, Macaca nemestrina
AUTHOR(S): Cunningham, Carol C.; Sinthusek, Govit; Spach, Priscilla I.; Leathers, Charles
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bowman Gray Sch. Med., Wake Forest Univ.,

Winston-Salem, NC, 27103, USA
SOURCE: Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research (1981), 5(3), 417-26
CODEN: ACRSDM; ISSN: 0145-6008
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monkeys were divided into 4 groups, and each group was fed a particular diet. The variables in the diets were as follows: diet A, 0.3 mg cholesterol (I) [**57-88-5**]/kcal nutrient; diet B, 1.0 mg I/kcal nutrient; diet C, 0.3 mg I/kcal nutrient, EtOH [**64-17-5**] (36% of calories); diet D, 1.0 mg I/kcal nutrient, EtOH (36% of calories). Monkeys on the diets contg. EtOH developed fatty liver. Mitochondria and microsomes isolated from these livers demonstrated EtOH-elicited alterations in metabolic functions. Accompanying these changes in metabolic activities were alterations in organelle phospholipids that were influenced by both dietary EtOH and I. The changes attributed to EtOH were: phosphatidylethanolamine was decreased in microsomes and increased in mitochondria; the sphingomyelin content in microsomes was increased significantly. The levels of stearic acid [57-11-4] and arachidonic acid [506-32-1] were elevated and palmitic acid [57-10-3] and oleic acid [112-80-1] decreased, in phospholipids from both mitochondria and microsomes. I influenced the fatty acid compn. of several phospholipids, usually in a direction opposite to those alterations attributed to EtOH. I feeding increased levels of palmitic and oleic acid and decreased amts. of stearic, linoleic, and arachidonic acid in several phospholipids. The significant EtOH- and I-elicited alterations obsd. suggest the possibility that the changes in metabolic functions in mitochondria and microsomes are controlled, at least in part, by alterations in the phospholipid compns. of these organelles.

CC 4-13 (Toxicology)

IT **Lecithins, biological studies**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(diacyl and monoacyl, of liver microsome and mitochondria, of monkey, cholesterol and ethanol effect on)

IT **Cardiolipins**
Fatty acids, biological studies
Phospholipids
Sphingomyelins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of liver microsome and mitochondria, of monkey, dietary cholesterol and ethanol effect on)

IT **64-17-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver microsome and mitochondria phospholipid compn. in response to cholesterol and, in monkey)

IT **57-88-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liver microsome and mitochondria phospholipid compn. response to ethanol and, in monkey)

L93 ANSWER 41 OF 49 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81264624 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81264624 PubMed ID: 7263853
TITLE: Relationship of phospholipid chemistry to serological reactivity in the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory slide test antigen.
AUTHOR: Reeves M W; McGrew B E; McLaurin B; Pine L

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY, (1981 Jul) 14 (1) 48-54.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19811014

AB A total of 13 egg lecithins, 12 beef heart lecithins, and 15 beef heart cardiolipins were assayed for the ability to function in the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory microflocculation test, as well as for purity, fatty acid composition, free amines, metals, and products of oxidation. We found that the presence of peroxides and oxidation-related ultraviolet-absorbing chromophores showed a close inverse relationship to acceptable serological activity. The degree of purity of the lipids had only a slight influence on serological activity, whereas fatty acid composition, saturation, and configuration had none at all. We did not detect contaminating iron, copper, cobalt, nickel, or free amines in these lipids. We discuss the implications of our findings for improving the chemical standards for these lipids.

CT ***Antigens**
Cardiolipins: AN, analysis
Cardiolipins: IM, immunology
Fatty Acids, Unsaturated: AN, analysis
*Flocculation Tests
Peroxides: AN, analysis
Phosphatidylcholines: AN, analysis
Phosphatidylcholines: IM, immunology
*Phospholipids: IM, immunology
*Syphilis Serodiagnosis: MT, methods

CN 0 (Antigens); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Fatty Acids, Unsaturated); 0 (Peroxides); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Phospholipids)

L93 ANSWER 42 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:154614 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:154614
TITLE: Lipid immunogenicity
AUTHOR(S): Krasnopol'skii, Yu. M.; Orlova, G. L.; Gol'bets, I. I.; Sennikov, G. A.; Vasilenko, I. A.; Shvets, V. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Organicheskikh Proizvodstv (1979), 9(2), 80-5
CODEN: KTOPDN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The immunogenicity of liposomes, which have a wide variety of applications in medicine such as drug carriers and diagnostic agents, was investigated. The lipids tested, cardiolipin, phosphatidylcholine, and cholesterol [57-88-5], are used as antigenic liposomes in the diagnosis of syphilis. Immune reactions were obsd. in rabbits to one of the components of the liposomes, cardiolipin. The other 2 components themselves did not induce antigen formation, whereas they enhanced the immune reaction to cardiolipin when administered in combination with the latter. The highest antibody titers were obsd. following administration of the 3 components along with bovine serum albumin. The physicochem. properties of the

antigens formed were similar to those previously obsd. for syphilitic serum antigens.

CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)

IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as syphilis artificial antigen, of liposome, in syphilis diagnosis)

IT **Lecithins, biological studies**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(liposome contg. cardiolipin and cholesterol and, as syphilis artificial antigen in syphilis diagnosis)

IT **Antigens**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(syphilis-related, artificial, liposome contg. cardiolipin and cholesterol and lecithin as, in syphilis diagnosis)

L93 ANSWER 43 OF 49 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979-59379B [32] WPIX
TITLE: **Cardiolipin** antigen for **syphilis diagnosis** - contg. **cardiolipin, lecithin, cholesterol,** butyl-oxy-toluene and absolute **ethanol** for accuracy.
DERWENT CLASS: B05
INVENTOR(S): GOLBETS, I I; SENNIKOV, G A; SHVETS, V I
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BACT-R) BACTERIAL PREPN WKS; (MOFJ) MOSC FINE CHEM MECH
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 629927	A	19781005	(197932)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1977-2502377 19770630
AB SU 629927 A UPAB: 19930901
Cardiolipin antigen for **diagnosis** of **syphilis** comprises (in wt.%): **cardiolipin** (15-17)x10-3; **lecithin** (58-62)x10-3; **cholesterol** (2.9-3-1)x10-1 butyloxy-toluene (19.5-20.5)x10-3 and absolute **ethanol** the rest.
The addn. of butyloxy-toluene improves the accuracy of **diagnosis**.

L93 ANSWER 44 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:500391 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:100391
TITLE: Immunoresponsive membrane. I. Membrane potential change associated with an immunochemical reaction between membrane-bound antigen and free antibody
AUTHOR(S): Aizawa, Masuo; Kato, Seishi; Suzuki, Shuichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab. Resour. Util., Tokyo Inst. Technol., Tokyo, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Membrane Science (1977), 2(2), 125-32
CODEN: JMESDO; ISSN: 0376-7388
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A complex of cardiolipin antigen (cardiolipin, phosphatidylcholine, and

cholesterol) was immobilized in a triacetyl cellulose membrane. The membrane-bound antigen retained the immunochem. reactivity to bind specifically a corresponding free antibody (Wassermann antibody). A drastic membrane potential shift was assocd. with the immunochem. reaction between the membrane-bound antigen and the free antibody. The immunochem. induced potential shift is considered to result from a change of charge at the membrane-soln. interface. This immunoresponsive membrane could be used in a sensing system for sp. antibody protein detn.

CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)

IT **Cardiolipins**
Lecithins, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(immobilization in cellulose membrane of, Wassermann antibody detn. by)

IT **Antigens**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(membrane-bound, Wassermann antibody binding to membrane potential in relation to)

L93 ANSWER 45 OF 49 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76032084 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76032084 PubMed ID: 1058468
TITLE: Antigen mobility in membranes and complement-medical immune attack.
AUTHOR: Humphires G M; McConnell H M
SOURCE: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, (1975 Jul) 72 (7) 2483-7. Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900313
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19751218

AB The complement fixing activity of liposomes containing cholesterol, dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine (or dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine), and 3 mol % of cardiolipin has been studied as a function of cholesterol concentration by use of human syphilitic serum containing cardiolipin-specific (Wasserman) antibodies. It is found that complement fixation increases rapidly for cholesterol concentrations above 35 mol %. Spin label studies have been used to study the incorporation of cardiolipin in the relatively rigid phase of binary mixtures of cholesterol and dimyristolphosphatidycholine (or dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine). It is concluded that cardiolipin is included in such a phase of these lipids for cholesterol concentrations above 35 mol %. These results indicate that a relatively rigid lateral distribution of this monovalent antigen in the plane of the membrane facilitates complement fixation and concomitant complement-mediated membrane damage.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
***Antigens**
Binding Sites
Cardiolipins: IM, immunology
Cholesterol
Chromatography, Thin Layer
*Complement

Complement Fixation Tests
Erythrocytes: IM, immunology
Kinetics
*Membranes, Artificial
Models, Biological
Phosphatidylcholines
Rabbits: IM, immunology
Sheep: IM, immunology
Syphilis: IM, immunology
Temperature
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); 9007-36-7 (Complement)
CN 0 (Antigens); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines)

L93 ANSWER 46 OF 49 WPIX (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975-02864W [02] WPIX
TITLE: Aq. antigen suspension for serodiagnosis of **syphilis** - using active carbon or carbon activated by nitric acid as carrier.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 S03 S05
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
JP 49046051	B	19741207	(197502)*		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1970-10530 19700205
AB JP 74046051 B UPAB: 19930831
The antigen and carrier of particle size 0.05-1.0 u are suspended in water. The C is heated in 1-3N-nitric acid under reflux for about 2 hrs. in a water bath and washed repeatedly by decantation. After 3-5 days washing, Ph of the carrier dispersion becomes 4-5. The dispersion is neutralised with a sodium hydroxide soln. to pH 7.0. When active carbon is used in this case, the prod. cannot be used as such because it is irregular in size. So collection of the carbon with comparatively small particle size is repeated by decantation. The aq. suspension is obtd. by prepg. a suspension of **cardiolipin, lecithin** and cholesterol by mixing 1 pt. of antigen contng. 0.03% **cardiolipin**, 0.9% cholesterol and 0.2% **lecithin** with 9 pts. of a buffered sodium chloride soln. contng. sodium chloride, disodium hydrogen phosphate and potassium dihydrogen phosphate is centrifuged at 3000 rpm. for about 15 mins. and the supernatant liq. is discarded. To the residual white ppte., is added the carbon dispersed in a buffer soln. at pH 6.0-7.0, and the resultant mixt. is well shaken to obtain a homogeneous suspension contng. **cardiolipin,** cholesterol, **lecithin** and carbon.

In order to increase **agglutination,** a metal chelating agent, e.g. EDTA or citric acid, an amine, e.g. ammonium chloride or ethhanolamine, antiseptic, e.g. formalin, phenylmercuric nitrate or phenol and glycerol or ethylene glycol may be added to the carbon buffer soln. if needed. When one drop (1/60 ml.) of the prepd. antigen suspension is mixed with 0.03-0.05 ml. of positive serum and allowed to react for 2-5 mins. with rotation, a visible black **agglutinated** mass appears.

L93 ANSWER 47 OF 49 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 74266946 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74266946 PubMed ID: 4366166
TITLE: A DNA antigen that reacts with antisera to cardiolipin.
AUTHOR: Guarnieri M; Eisner D
SOURCE: BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1974 May 20) 58 (2) 347-53.
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900310
Last Updated on STN: 19900310
Entered Medline: 19740911
CT Check Tags: Animal; Male
***Antigens**
Binding Sites, Antibody
***Cardiolipins**
Cholesterol
Chromatography, Thin Layer
Coliphages
Cross Reactions
*DNA
DNA, Viral
Escherichia coli
Flocculation Tests
Haptens
Immune Sera
Phosphatidylcholines
Phosphatidylinositols
RNA
Rabbits: IM, immunology
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Spermatozoa
RN 57-88-5 (Cholesterol); 63231-63-0 (RNA); 9007-49-2 (DNA)
CN 0 (Antigens); 0 (Binding Sites, Antibody); 0 (Cardiolipins); 0 (DNA, Viral); 0 (Haptens); 0 (Immune Sera); 0 (Phosphatidylcholines); 0 (Phosphatidylinositols)

L93 ANSWER 48 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:474975 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:74975
TITLE: Synthetic substitutes for components of cardiolipin antigen
AUTHOR(S): Reznikova, L. S.; Shvets, V. I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsent. Kozh.-Venerol. Inst., USSR
SOURCE: Vestnik Dermatologii i Venerologii (1970), 44(3), 58-62
CODEN: VDVEAV; ISSN: 0042-4609
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB The antigenic properties of 9 substitutes of cardiolipin (i.e. .alpha.- and .beta.-glycerophosphatidic acids, L-.alpha.-(dimyristoyl) glyceryl phosphoric acid, bis-L-.alpha.-(dipalmitoyl)glyceryl phosphoric acid (I), .alpha.-phosphatidylglycerol, .alpha.-phosphatidylmyoinositol, oleic acid, stearic acid, .alpha.,.alpha.-diphosphatidylglycerol (II)) and 3

substitutes of lecithin (i.e. lysolecithin-lecithin, L-.alpha.-glycerylphosphorylcholine-lecithin, L-.alpha.-dioleoyllecithin (III)) were elucidated. The best results were obtained with I or II in combination with III. The testing of these antigens in the Wassermann test with 1720 different sera demonstrated almost complete coincidence (99.6%) of results with those obtained with normal cardiolipin antigen.

CC 13 (Immunochemistry)

IT **Antigens**
Cardiolipins
Lecithins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(substitutes for, in Wassermann reaction)

L93 ANSWER 49 OF 49 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:93335 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:93335
TITLE: Lysozyme-cardiolipin-lecithin complexes
AUTHOR(S): Faure, Marguerite; Marechal, Jacqueline
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pasteur, Paris, Fr.
SOURCE: Bulletin de la Societe de Chimie Biologique (1968), 50(9), 1537-46
CODEN: BSCIA3; ISSN: 0037-9042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French

AB Lysozyme on combination with cardiolipin gave stable water-insol. complexes. The dissocn. of the complexes by org. solvents was facilitated by lecithin. The lysozyme-cardiolipin (1:6) complex dissolved in heptane and in $CHCl_3$ on addn. of a large excess of cardiolipin, phospholipid, or lecithin. The complexes had no Wasserman antigen activity in vitro or in vivo. Lysozyme-cardiolipin-lecithin complexes were antigenic in the rabbit. They combined with the syphilitic reagin. They fixed complement with antibody, but were not agglutinated by it. This phenomenon was discussed.

CC 3 (Enzymes)

IT **Antigens**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cardiolipin-lecithin-lysozyme complexes)

IT **Lecithins, compounds**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cardiolipin-lysozyme complexes, antigenicity of)

IT **Cardiolipins**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(lecithin-lysozyme complexes, antigenicity of)